The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,923.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1871. [With Supplement.

Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on the 25th April 1871, at noon.

	April.		May.
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave Colombo	3
„ Carwar	27	„ Galle	4
„ Mangalore	28	„ Negapatam	7
„ Cannanore	28	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Madras	9
„ Calicut	29	„ Coconada	11
„ Beypore	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Cochin	30	„ Bimlipatam	12
	May.	„ Gopaulpore	13
„ Tuticorin	2	„ False Point	14
		Arrive CALCUTTA	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on the 17th April 1871, at noon.

	Apr.		May
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSSORAH	5
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	5
„ Guadur	22	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	24	„ Bushire	8
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Linga	9
„ Linga	28	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Bushire	30	„ Muscat	12
	May	„ Guadur	14
„ Fao	2	„ Kurrachee	17
„ Mahomerah	2		
Arrive BUSSORAH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 24th April, 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,460 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 1st MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,409 Tons, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class..................£13 | Second Class..................£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th April 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per Steamer BERAR, Lunham, Commander, from London, are requested to SEND DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to us for Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods from Fort Custom House Bunder.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents, Steamer Berar.

Bombay, 13th April 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain D. Rennoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI ......First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez		£30
Ditto	Brindisi	£40
Ditto	Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines at Table. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Durailles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwar, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, the "Retreat," Mazagon, the valuable Household Furniture of W. G. Lawson, Esq., changing his residence. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

13 Bales Grey Shirtings 8½ lbs.
9 ditto ditto 10 lbs.
10 ditto Grey Domestic 26 lbs.
4 Cases Colored Handkerchieves.

Hummum Street, 17th April 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate mellow-toned sympathetic Grand Square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Engravings, Bijouterie, &c., an elegant circular-fronted English-built Miniature Brougham, very light and of first-class workmanship, and a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horses, double and single Harness, very choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office Chowkey, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage Horses, &c., of G. H. Dick, Esq., consisting of Victoria pattern star cut Glassware, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Claret, Sherry and Champagne Glasses, beautiful French Porcelain Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services exquisitely hand-painted and matching one another, a white and Gold Breakfast Service, a set of electro-silver plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet Frames, Toast-rack, Tea Pots, Salver, Bread and Cake Baskets, an elegant centre-piece or Epergne, choice Cutlery by Lockwood Brothers and A. and J. Nisbet, furniture of late and fashionable design and highly-finished, consisting of Circular, Pier, Card, Dining, Side, Camp, Dressing and Washing Tables, Conversation Couches and Reclining Chairs made so as to form a tete-a-tete, Drawing, Dining-room and Easy Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Ottoman, 1 Four-post Bedsteads complete with beds, pillows, and curtains, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Glasses, Reading, Hanging and Table Lamps, a four-light hanging Argand Lustre, handsome Pictures, Table Ornaments, Velvet Pile Carpet, a first-rate mellow-toned sympathetic grand square Pianoforte, one of Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s happiest selections, a sewing-machine, Dispense and Bath-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils.

At 2 P.M.

A light circular-fronted miniature brougham as good as new.
A pair of showy fast-trotting grey Arab horses.
Sets of double and single harness with plated mountings.

Also,

Some rare plants, several of them being unique in Bombay; a collection of ferns; amongst them there are specimens from England, China, New Zealand, Ceylon, &c. There are other desirable plants.

Bombay 17th April, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM BOMBAY TO TELLICHERRY.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE 395 tons, Messac, Commander, will call at Cannanore, or any port north of Tellicherry, if sufficient inducement be offered. Apply for Freight, &c., to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the 21st instant, the ship clearing on the 22nd.

SHIP FREIGHT INWARDS.—It is hereby notified, that at a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, HELD on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, it was unanimously resolved that the Agreement of 1856, and as subsequently revised in 1868, regarding the payment of Inward Freight, be cancelled, and that in future payment should be regulated in conformity with the following Resolutions:—

I.—"That the payment of Inward Freight, when stated simply in sterling, shall be made at the rate of 2s. per Rupee."

II.—"That the payment of Inward Freight when stated to be payable in sterling, at the Current Rate of Exchange, shall be made at the Current Rate of First-class Credit Bills at 6 Months' Sight on London."

By order of the Committee of Management, JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 15th April 1871.

A VERY HANDSOME REWARD is offered to any one who will give me any information about the WRITER of an ANONYMOUS LETTER to Mr. CHITNIS, a Fellow of the Elphinstone College, in which the writer gives a description of himself which corresponds with that of my son DORABJI, who has most solemnly assured me of his innocence.

DHUNJIBHOY CURSETJI.

Gowalia, 13th April 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 17th instant, for the CONVEYANCE hence to ENGLAND, via the Cape, or by Steamer through the Suez Canal, of FOUR EUROPEAN CIVIL INSANES. The Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, water, and other necessaries; and it is necessary that Medical Attendance be also provided for the Insanes.

The Insanes will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Vessel, who will receive (on his satisfying the Home Authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention on the Insanes entrusted to him,) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter Parties, as well as Counterparts of vessels taken up, to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th April 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PREMAVOW, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, widow of PESTAMBER VALLOO, deceased, died at or near Juggonnath on or about 1st day of April 1871, and that an APPLICATION will be MADE to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Ecclesiastical side, by MORARJEE TOOLSEYDAS, of Bombay, aforesaid, Hindoo Inhabitant, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said PREMAVOW, for a grant to him of Probate of the said Will, reserving the right of Thackersey Deojee, the other Executor, who is absent from Bombay, to apply for Probate.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said Premavow, deceased, or having any property of the deceased's in their hands, are hereby required not to pay or deliver the same to any person other than the said Morarjee Toolseydass.—Dated this 15th day of April 1871.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY, Attornies and Proctors for the said Morarjee Toolseydass.

BROUGHTON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.—Fourth Edition 1871. Rs. 23-8.

MACPHERSON on the CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. Fifth Edition, 1871.

CHEVER'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE for INDIA. Rs. 26; credit Rs. 28.

COWELL and WOODMAN'S INDIAN DIGEST. Rs. 26; credit Rs. 28.

PRINSEP on the CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Rs. 16.

FIELD'S TABLE and INDEX of the INDIAN STATUTE BOOK. Rs. 21.

NORTON'S LEADING CASES on HINDU LAW. Rs. 21.

STARLING'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW and PROCEDURE. Rs. 18-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MATHERAN: its FAUNA and FLORA; by Dr. J. Y. Smith. Rs. 2-8; by post Rs. 2-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC, each consisting of about TWENTY ASSORTED SONGS and PIECES, bound in fancy paper covers. Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Twenty-seventh Edition.

ROGET'S THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Rs. 6-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FIRMINGER'S MANUAL of GARDENING for INDIA. Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 35, 39, 45. Half pints 12.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive Orders, for execution in London, for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen F. O. B. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

_ Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen ....Rs. 40 each.
Pints „ 2 „ .... „ 43 „

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen ....Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen..................Rs. 28 „

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	Rs. 30	per dozen
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	20	„
Do. Old Pale Dry	28	„
CLARET	14	„
Do. Superior	26	„
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	24	„
Wauchope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	24	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST of MARIANBEBEE, wife of MAHOMED EBRAHIM bin FUZLOODEEN NOWRUNGAY, in the Foras Freehold Land under No. 99, containing 1,219 square yards, situated at Mahim, near Dharavee, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the Revenue, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1871, at 3 P.M., where a plan of the land can be seen.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 24th March 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT for PRINTING.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS, Loose and Bound, required by the Company for a period of one year.

All particulars, together with a complete list of the forms, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

If deemed advisable, the work will be let in several Contracts.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Agent may demand, from the persons whose Tenders shall be accepted, Security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores Office, 8th April 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co.'s well known Brands need only abstract reference by Advertisement, every detail will be supplied on application to their BOMBAY HOUSE in DEAN LANE; meantime, for the general information of Mess Presidents, Civil Servants, and the general Public, they annex quotations of their Wines, &c., in Rupees per dozen.

SHERRIES—Rs. 15, 18-8, 22, 28, 32, 38.
MARSALA and MADEIRA—Rs. 15-8, 33.
CLARETS—Rs. 13-8, 15-8, 17, 18-8, 22, 25, 36.*
BURGUNDIES—Rs. 21, 26, 32.*
CHAMPAGNES—(Magnums)—Rs. 80, Qts. 40, 36, 30.*
SAUTERNES—Rs. 22.*
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 40, 36.*
STILL HOCKS and MOSELLE—Rs. 23, 26, 34, 42.
PORTS—Rs. 16, 24-8, 30, 36.*
COGNAC—Rs. 25, 28, 32.
WHISKY—Rs. 21, 23. RUM—Rs. 22.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—Rs. 19.
LIQUEURS and BITTERS of the best sort—Rs. 20, 30, 40.*

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked * are also kept in stock in pints.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

(No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET (OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF. LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up Self-acting } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
Sieves for ditto	3

Sole Agents,

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS, La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

Agents for

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following.

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen, single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion.)
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 34 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. - Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

PAYNE AND COMPANY, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET (Furnished), for six months or longer, "BELLE-VUE," Chinchpoogly, the residence of J. Campbell, Esq., commanding one of the finest views in Bombay. The Bungalow is in thoroughly good repair, commodious, and well furnished. Rent Rs. 200 a month. Apply at the BUNGALOW, or J. GRIFFITHS, Esq., School of Art, Esplanade.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milliner, fit for Residence or Offices. Rent and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co., Landing, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents.

Apollo House.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding home will ensure a saving of 25 per cent. by purchasing their requirements from BADHAM & Co.

Special Goods for the journey and home wear for immediate use.

Overland Trunks from Rs. 22 to Rs. 28.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.

TIFFIN at 2 P.M. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The terms of the charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (late Bombay) HOTEL, (BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION of BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld), ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

DEUTSCHE welche gesonnen sind an einem FESTMAHL am 1ten Mai zur FEIER des FRIEDENS Theil zu nehmen, werden eingeladen sich im deutschen Consulate einzuschreiben.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HON'BLE W. H. SEWARD having ACCEPTED an INVITATION to DINE with the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB on THURSDAY, the 20th of April, any Members who are desirous of being present at the Dinner are requested to send in their names to the Honorary Secretary at the Club on or before TUESDAY next.

Byculla Club, 14th April 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 140 per SHARE, being at the rate of 14 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on Paid-up Capital, WILL BE PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS on and after the 19th INSTANT. Shareholders are requested to produce the SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors, R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADIA, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th April 1871.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY (LIMITED).

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MARINE ENGINEERS' and CABIN STORES for the Company's Steamers for one year, commencing from date of acceptance of Tenders, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 17th April 1871.

All Stores are to be delivered at the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon free of charge, in such quantities as may be required, from time to time.

Parties whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a contract and to deposit security for the due fulfilment of the same.

Forms of Tenders and further information may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1871.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to Mr. S. P. FRAMJEE, the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation) will be HELD in the Office of the New Bank of Bombay, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April 1871, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the progress made in the liquidation, with a statement of the position thereof. It will also be proposed at said Meeting, with reference to the final winding-up of the Bank, that the present Members of the Shareholders Committee and their Successors in Office jointly and severally be appointed the persons authorised on the part of the Bank to inspect the Accounts when they shall have been prepared, showing how the liquidation of the Bank has been conducted, as contemplated by Sub-Section 10 of Section 95 of Act XIX. of 1857, under the provisions of which Act the Bank is being wound up.

WILLIAM RODGIE.

11th April 1871.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Lathes, Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Boats, Masts, Yards, Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal and Coke Dust, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I.N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 10th April 1871.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

EGYPTIAN..................at Rs. 10 per cwt.
NEW ORLEANS .... „ 25 „
SEA ISLAND .... „ 25 „
PERUVIAN .... „ 25 „

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

The supplies were estimated from last year's demands, and it is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, addressed to the undersigned, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seeds until sowing time.

Applications for Hingunghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once that an estimate may be formed of the total quantities of those seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly subsisting between NOBLE CARR RICHARDSON and EDWARD ROBSON was DISSOLVED on the 17th day of October 1870, by the Bankruptcy of the said Noble Carr Richardson, and that by an Order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 20th day of March 1871, made in a Suit wherein the said Edward Robson was Plaintiff and the said Noble Carr Richardson and others were Defendants, the said Edward Robson was appointed Receiver of the Effects and Assets of the said Partnership with power to carry on and conduct the business thereof, so far as he might deem sufficient for the beneficial winding up of the same.

All persons indebted to the said Partnership, or having property thereof in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the said Edward Robson as such Receiver as aforesaid, who is alone authorised to give a discharge for the same.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Receiver.

Bombay, 10th April 1871.

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Executor of the Will of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., deceased, (subject to Conditions of Sale which will be produced and read at the time of sale) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April 1871, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all those pieces or parcels of LAND or GROUND, called or known by the name of WARUS GUNESHWADY and RATHERCHA DOONGER, otherwise Flag Staff Hill, situate at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, and subdistrict of Mazagon, containing 79,830 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east side thereof by the govan or road leading to Worlee Fort and Cosway, on the west thereof by the seashore, on the north side thereof partly by ground belonging to a mosque and partly by land belonging to Moroba Baboojee and partly by ground belonging to Wurjeewundass and Narrotumdass Madowdass, and on the south partly by the property of Wurjeevundass Madowdass, partly by a hill or hilly ground called Gopechar, and partly by a passage, all which said premises are and have for some time past been unoccupied.

CAUTION.—To all whom it may concern, NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA RAHIMBHAI ALLOOBHOY, son of the late Alloobhoy Peeroo, died intestate at Bombay, on the 21st day of December last, leaving considerable immoveable and moveable properties at Bombay and other places.

As the Sole Widow and Representative of the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, I give Notice, and all the parties, to whom any of the said immoveable properties are rented, not to give the rent of the said properties to any person or persons, without my written directions, and any persons holding any moveable and immoveable properties in trust for the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, deceased, or any person or persons owing any sum or sums of money to him or on account of his estate, are also warned against parting with the same to any person or persons without my written consent or direction to that effect, and if, after this notice, any person or persons pay to any one rent or any part thereof, or part with the property in trust, or pay any sum or sums of money as aforesaid, he, she, or they shall do so at his, her, or their peril, and will hold him, her, or them responsible for the same.

HEERBAI, Widow of Rahimbhai Alloobhoy.

Bombay, 27th March 1871.

WARNING TO PURCHASERS.—With reference to the SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, dated the 3rd of March 1871, published in the "Times of India" of the 4th March last, notifying to the Public that under and by virtue of a Warrant of Sale issued in Suit No. 152 of 1870, in which Manoeklal Poorshotumdas and Davidas Poorshotumdas are Plaintiffs, and Nanabhoy Framjee is Defendant, the right, title, and interest of the said Nanabhoy Framjee in the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES therein mentioned, will be SOLD on the premises, by PUBLIC SALE, on the 13th and 14th of April instant. NOTICE is hereby given, on behalf of MITHIBAEE, Widow and Executrix of the late Jehanghier Framjee, deceased one of the Sons of Framjee Cowasjee, deceased, that the said properties, situate in or in the neighbourhood of Bombay, along with the other immoveable properties situate in the Salsette Zilla, called the "POWAYEE ESTATE," form portion of the undivided Estate and Effects of the said Framjee Cowasjee, deceased, who died some years ago, leaving a widow, three sons, and six daughters, as his only heirs and next of kin, and that the said Defendant Nanabhoy Framjee is only entitled to a small share therein insufficient to cover a large sum in which he is indebted to the Estate on account of moneys received by him as Manager.

That a Suit No. 877 of 1870 has been filed by the said Mithibaee, as such Widow and Executrix as aforesaid, in the High Court of Bombay, against the said Nanabhoy Framjee and his brother Pestonjee Framjee, and all the heirs and representatives of the said Framjee Cowasjee, with a view to having the interests of all parties in the said Estate under an agreement dated 24th May 1851 ascertained and divided amongst the heirs of the said Framjee Cowasjee, and that the said Defendants Pestonjee Framjee and Nanabhoy Framjee may be restrained from recovering and receiving the Rents and Produce of the said Estate, and for appointing a Receiver to manage the same.

The PUBLIC is therefore WARNED AGAINST PURCHASING the said ESTATE or any portion thereof; and after this intimation whoever purchases the said Estate so advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Bombay, or that situate at Salsette, in Powayee, or any portion thereof, will do so at their own peril and risk and subject to the decision of the said Suit No. 877 of 1870 and subject to the Claim of the said Estate against the said Nanabhoy Framjee.—Dated this 10th day of April 1871.

LEATHES AND CRAWFORD, Attorneys for Mithibaee, Widow and Executrix of the late Jehanghier Framjee.

NOTICES.

PIANOS FOR MATHERAN.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, by BROADWOOD and COLLARD, for HIRE, for the HILLS, at Rs. 20, 25, and 30 per month.

SOUNDY & CO.

USEFUL TO SPORTSMEN AND TRAVELLERS IN GENERAL.

RAILWAY CANTEENS, TIFFIN CASES, AND PIC-NIC BASKETS.

PIC-NIC BASKETS—Oblong Baskets of fine wicker, with handle and strong leather strap for lashing or carrying, fitted with the following requisites:—4 China Plates, 4 Steel Forks with Ivory Handles, 4 Knives with ditto, 4 Napkins, 4 small Glass Tumblers, 2 Boxwood Muffineers, a small Porcelain Jar with metal cover for Butter, 2 Flask-shaped Bottles with metal Screw Tops, and a Tin Box for Sandwiches or Biscuits. The Basket has spare space within it, which can be filled in at pleasure. It measures 17 in. by 11½ in. by 6 in.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S Cheap and Portable WINE CELLARET, useful also for Tourists' Excursions and Pic-nic Parties. This Cellaret consists of a strong Iron-ribbed Wicker Basket, secured by a strong strap, handle, and padlock, measuring 9½ in. by 9½ in. by 11 in. deep. It contains 4 round best Flint Glass Bottles, each to contain 1½ pint, fitted with Boxwood top-corks, and four Electro-plated Drinking Cups.—Price Rs. 38; Cash Rs. 30.

N.B.—This article can be strongly recommended; it is a most convenient, secure, and portable form for conveyance and use.

PIC-NIC or TRAVELLING BASKETS, unfitted, in extra strong Wicker Work,—

Large size, with division for 5 bottles, and spaces which can be filled in at pleasure, size 18 in. by 16 in. by 10 in......Rs. 10
Small size, with divisions for 2 bottles, and spaces, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 9 in. .... Rs.

THE TOURISTS' PATENT PORTABLE TUMBLER, well plated and neatly finished, in 3 parts, and capable of being shut up at pleasure, fitting, when so shut up, in a round box measuring 2½ in. in diameter and 1⅜ in. in depth.—Price Rs. 2-8.

SOUNDY AND CO., 2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BAROMETERS & THERMOMETERS.

ADMIRAL FITZROY'S BAROMETER and WEATHER GLASS, in handsome carved Gothic Case	Rs. 30	0
Ditto ditto in plain Mahogany French-polished Case	20	0
ANEROID BAROMETER, 6 in., in handsome Leather Case	50	0
Ditto ditto 4 in.	35	0
THERMOMETERS, divided on polished Boxwood, 10 in.	1	0
Ditto ditto Bevilled Edges	1	8
Ditto ditto with Enamelled Tubes	2	4
Ditto ditto ditto Fahrenheit and Reaumur	3	0
Ditto divided on Porcelain (Spirit)	3	0
Ditto ditto (Mercury)	4	0
POCKET THERMOMETER, 4 in., Fahrenheit and Reaumur, divided on round polished Boxwood	3	0

The above Prices are Nett Cash with order.

SOUNDY AND CO., 2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW IMPROVED ICE PITCHERS, OR PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUGS,

Of Electro-silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout; thus protected, it has been found, by experiments, that Ice-water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary jugs.

Richly-chased and ornamented, to hold 2 quarts..........Rs. 22
Engine Engraved, with Garter for Name .... „ 25

Rs. 1-8 extra for packing, when necessary.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PAILS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother o'Pearl Handles	2	4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	6
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY & Co., 2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15

All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.

	Rs.	Rs.
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	40
ARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	4	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	

FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY & Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
15,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	177½
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,900	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,675
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	162
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,035
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	310

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.

Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.

Bannerman, Major, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., on duty, from Aden.

Merriman, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Karslake, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 15.

Stewart, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Cherry, Captain, 1st Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

O'Brien, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

Latchford, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad

Castell, Major, 4th Rifles, to rejoin, to Baroda.

Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.

Phelps, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

Harman, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's Regiment, on leave, to England.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 12.)

Mr. George Toynbee to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack in the second grade, and ex-officio Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. William Macpherson, or until further orders.

Mr. Herbert Hankey to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit in the Chittagong Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Lord Henry Ulick Browne, or until further orders.

Mr Christopher Henry Vowell to officiate temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad in the second grade, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. Herbert Hankey.

Mr. Haldane Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-district of Nya Doomka, during the absence, on leave, of Mr, William Miller Smith, or until further orders.

Surgeon James John Durant to officiate temporarily as Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Behar.

Mr. John Henry Ravenshaw to be a Magistrate and Collector of the first grade, and to be Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, with effect from the 15th ultimo. Mr. Ravenshaw will continue to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. Henry Bruce Simson to be Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, with effect from the 15th ultimo, but to continue to officiate as Additional Judge of Chittagong until further orders.

Mr. Skipwith Henry Churchill Tayler to be a Magistrate and Collector of the first grade, and to be Magistrate and Collector of Bancoorah, with effect from the 31st ultimo. Mr. Tayler will continue to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Gya.

Mr. Francis Johnston Graham Campbell to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, and to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Godfrey John Bective Tuite Dalton, or until further orders.

Mr. William George Black, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Soopool, in Bhaugulpore.

Mr. David Miller Barbour to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Shahabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert Douglas Hime, M.A., officiating Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, is allowed furlough for one year, five months, and nineteen days.

Mr. William Macpherson, Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, for three months, from the 18th instant, or any subsequent date.

Mr. William Miller Smith, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nya Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, for three months.

Mr. Frederic Grant, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Fallacotta, in Julpigooree, is allowed leave of absence for one year, together with preparatory leave from the 1st proximo, for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. Godfrey John Bective Tuite Dalton, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr, for three months.

Mr. Gordon Henry Cooke, probationary Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Sixth Division, for two months, from the 15th instant, or other date

The leave granted to Mr. David Miller Barbour, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna, under orders of the 8th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Steuart Colvin Bayley to officiate, until further orders, as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Departments

Mr. Haldane Rattray, who has been, under separate orders of this date, appointed to have charge of the Sub-district of Nya Doomka, will exercise the powers of a District Superintendent of Police in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. Wilfred Lucas Heeley, B.A., to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Edward Grey, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, viz. :—Mr. Joseph Graham and Mr. Steuart Colvin Bayley.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph O'Brien to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Shillong from the 25th ultimo, to the date on which he may be relieved by Surgeon Augustus Keppel Reed.

Mr. Arthur Blair to be District Superintendent of Police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. William Benson Maxwell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazareebaugh, is transferred to Julpigooree, and appointed to have charge of the Police of that District.

Mr. Herbert Cowell, Barrister-at-Law, to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Legislative Department.

Mr. Edward Grey, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, for three months, from the 7th instant, or subsequent date.

The resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Ashley Eden of his seat at the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations is accepted.

Mr. J. Cromie, Assistant Engineer, first grade, attached to the Cossye Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for seven months, on medical certificate.

The following promotions are made in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Bengal, with effect from 1st March, 1871 :—

Engineer Establishment.—To be Executive Engineer, fourth grade.—Mr. R. A. Oldham, Assistant Engineer, first grade.

To be Assistant Engineer, first grade —Lieutenant E. C. Elliston, Assistant Engineer, second grade.

Mr. Peter Henry William Brady, Assistant Surveyor, (Revenue Survey Department) first grade, first division, Bhawulpoor, to be Surveyor, fourth grade, with effect from the 1st March 1871.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 12.)

Mr. R. W. Morgan, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kurnool, two months' sick leave.

Mr. Thomas Smalley Boileau to be an Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Captain C. J. Stuart, Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement, to act as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Cox on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W. G. Underwood, Assistant Collector in temporary charge of the Treasury in the District of Coimbatore, to act as Registrar of Assurances of that District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis William Puck, 31st Regiment L. I., to be Lay Trustee of the Church at Berhampore.

Captain George Edward Henry Beauchamp, Acting Superintendent of the Central Jail at Rajahmundry, to be Lay Trustee of that Chaplaincy.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Major-General D. Hodson, C.B., of the Staff Corps, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Palmer, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Bellary, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Major J. W. Orr, of the Staff Corps, in charge of Pensioners and holders of Family Certificates, Bangalore, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

The furlough to Europe granted in G. O. G. 7th March 1871, to Colonel T. H. Campbell of the Royal, Madras, Artillery, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Major W. F. Hutton, European Veterans, is permitted to proceed to Australia on furlough, medical certificate, for two years, and to embark from Madras

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Hindostan	Wombe	Calcutta, Feb. 28.
	Comorin (s)	Osborne	Kurrachee, April 12.
	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Mandvi, April 12.
	Columbian (s)	Stewart	Suez, April 2.
16	M S Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, April 13.
	Franco	Exmillin	Calcutta, Feb. 15.
	Louisa Fletcher	Peterson	Liverpool, Nov. 29.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Alleppy, April 10.
	Prince Oscar	Powles	London, Dec. 24.
	Algonquin	Jones	Liverpool, Nov. 26.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Blackwater	Morris	Callao.
	Norwood	Turner	Falmouth.
	Tethys	Evans	Liverpool.
	Eddystone	Wood	Cochin
	Surat (s)	Barker	Aden and Suez.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
16	City of Brussels	Campbell	Calcutta.
	Sam Mendel	Murdock	Liverpool.
	Futtehool Curriun	Nacoda	Negapatam, &c.
	British Commodore	Quinn	Calcutta.
	May Queen	Gandie	Calicut.
	Calcutta	Maxwell	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Comorin, to Mangalore.

Steamer Gunga, to Kurrachee and China.

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

April			
12	Satara (s)		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Orchis (s), 28 cases sherry, A Burjorjee & Co ; 5 boxes blue and ruby glass,

Hydrabad, 5 crates earthenware, N Canjee ; 216 boxes bar soap, G Sureepaly.

City of Seringapatum, 31 cases glass tumblers, H N Momed.

FROM LONDON.

Cartago Nova (s), 8 boxes brandy, H W Ulloth. 5 cases confectionary, &c. ; 2 bales printing paper, and 7 cases printing materials, Sir Charles Forbes & Co ; 1 case paraffin wax, Jamsetjee N Tatta.

Robinson Crusoe, 75 paaks white lead, H F Soares ; 50 bales copper sheets, H Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 10 casks brass wire, E Noorbhoy.

Wellesley (s), 40 cases oilmanstore, J S Ally.

Hydrabad, 50 boxes bar soap, E Sumsoodin ; 14 crates earthenware, V Saleh.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 150 boxes brandy, M Jamsetjee ; 7 boxes sauterne, N Ardaseer & Sons ; 42 casks corks, The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

DAILY EXPORTS—15TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rialto, 50 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

Ophelia, 132 bales cotton, H Cursondass ; 12 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Oberon, 135 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 500 bundles galls, P Naroojee.

Sam Mendel, 26 bales hemp, J Goculdass.

Jeypore, 1 bale cotton, R Valljee ; 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Challenge, 318 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Robert Kerr, 100 bales cotton, H Hurjeevandass ; 110 bales cotton S Mooljee.

Antrim, 650 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co ; 5 bales cotton, Blay & Mackintosh ; 202 cwts horns, S S Mahomed.

Bonnie Dundee, 52 bales cotton, Macfie, Campbell & Co ; 90 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Baron Macaulay, 121 bales cotton, K Hurridass & Co.

Deccan (s), 125 bales wool, J Narondass.

Americana, 100 bales wool, L Huruckchund.

Romania, 83 bales cotton, L Liiladhur.

Orchis (s), 30 bales wool, H Thakersey ; 400 bundles myrabollums, S S Narrelwala ; 50 bales cotton, Hutchison Dods & Co; 100 bales cotton, N J Ebram ; 200 bales wool, V Liiladhur ; 45 bales wool, G H Nanjeebhoy ; 50 bales wool, B Canjee.

Cartago Nova (s), 120 bundles tube, Remington & Co ; 32 bales wool, F M Dama ; 130 bales cotton, H Ramgopall ; 700 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee.

Thunderbolt, 277 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Varuna, 300 bundles nux vomica and 200 bundles myrabolams S S Narrelwalla.

Deccan (s), 25 bundles E teeth, S Dervesh ; 10 bundles E teeth, C Alloobhoy.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Esk, 300 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Corinna (s), 50 bales cotton, L Dewjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Deccan (s), 50 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gunga (s), 378 cwts sandal wood, J Peerbooy.

Constance, 271 bales cotton, S Moteelall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWNE—April 15th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. George A. Browne, Head Clerk Gun Carriage Agency, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KOPRAMMA—April 11th, the beloved wife of the late Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Subaji, Principal Sadar Amin, and mother of Rao Bahadur Tirmalrao Venkatesh, Judge Small Cause Court at Dharwar, aged nearly eighty years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COCKBURN—April 11th, at Burdwan, the wife of James Cockburn, Esq., Bengal Police, of a son.

ELLIS—April 12th, at Poodoopet, the wife of Mr. James Hay Ellis, of the Madras Municipality, of a son.

GANTZER—April 13th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. A. Gantzer, of the Public Works Department, of a son.

MILLER—March 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. William E. Miller, of a son.

ROSE—April 9th, at Futtehgurh, the wife of Mr. Richard Rose, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRADLEY—PEMBROKE—April 11th, at Muttra, by the Rev. Father Lewis, Richard Bradley, Assistant Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, to Elizabeth Mary, second daughter of J. Pembroke, Esq.

MASKELL—COSBY—April 10th, at Pondicherry, by the Rev. Dr. J. Murphy, LL.D., John Morris Maskell, to Augusta Alexandrina, only daughter of W. J. Cosby, Esq.

WARRY—REID—April 11th, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. G. F. Popham-Blyth, Lieutenant Arthur Warry, Royal Artillery, youngest son of George Warry, Esq., of Shapwick, Somersetshire, to Lavinia Adelaide, only child of Major-General Charles Reid, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BENSLEY—April 11th, at Calcutta, at their residence, No. 4, Villas, Chowringhee, Hugh Bruce, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bensley, B. P. S., aged 10 months and 23 days.

CROSTHWAITH—April 11th, at Mynoorie, Arthur James, son of C. H. T. Crosthwaite, aged nearly seven months.

DOBBS—April 9th, at Shimoga, Charles A. Dobbs, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Mysore Commission, son of Major General R. S Dobbs, late of the Mysore Commission.

DUFOUR—March 21st, at Calcutta, Mr. Paulin Dufour, of paralysis.

HARPER—April 10th, at Howrah Hospital, of small-pox, Mr. John F. Harper, Manager of the Union Docks, Sulkeah, aged 29 years.

MILLER—March 28th, at Rangoon, St. John Miller, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 47 years, 6 months, and 24 days.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,

DELIVERED BY

THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,

ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.

May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1871.

CONSIDERING the fate allotted to them, one might infer that the old Indian Artillery corps were, like the Prussian system, after Jena, only good for breaking up. Whatever was the object of that great German idea, Amalgamation, its effect has been to ruin the old Indian gunners; and if a lesson is wanted in the art of destroying the life of a military body by slow torture, an example will be found in the contrast between the Bombay Artillery before amalgamation and in this year when the Horse Guards have succeeded in striking the *coup de grace*. Before Prince Albert succeeded in bringing India under subjection, not to the Crown or the Parliament, but to the cliques of the Clubs and the Horse Guards, the Bombay Artillery had four batteries of Horse Artillery and nineteen Field Batteries on its rolls. Now six field batteries are all that remain—the "balance" have been destroyed by transfer and reduction, a process extended over ten years, conducted with a rare ingenuity, and now worked out completely. Attend; the story is not a bad example of the application of strategic principles to the accomplishment of a purpose we can never call good.

When the Albertine Amalgamation was effected the old Royal Artillery consisted of one brigade of Horse Artillery of 10 batteries, and 15 brigades of Field and Garrison Artillery. Several of these brigades were young, having been raised for service in the Crimea, whilst many of the Indian Artillery had been in existence for upwards of a century, and had on their appointments names of battles fought by them upwards of sixty years before. No consideration was given to this long service when amalgamation came, but the old Royal Horse Artillery was made the 1st brigade of R. H. A., and the 15 brigades of Field and Garrison Artillery were numbered from No. 1 to No. 15 Brigade R. A. The Indian brigades were then numbered 1st Bengal H. A., No. 2 Brigade R. H. A.; Madras H. A., No. 3 Brigade R. H. A.; Bombay H. A., No. 4 Brigade R. H. A.; 2nd Bengal H. A., No. 5 Brigade R. H. A.; and the ten brigades of Indian Artillery numbered from 16th to 25th Brigades R. A. This numbering continued until April 1864, when it was found necessary for the sake of appearances to send a brigade of old Indian Horse Artillery home and replace it in India by one of the old R. H. A. from England. It was difficult to carry this out without dividing the ten batteries of old Royal Horse Artillery into two brigades, which was accordingly ordered, and an augmentation of Field Officers and Staff for it given to the old Royals. There was still another great difficulty to be overcome. How was this second brigade of old Horse Artillery to be kept senior to the old Indian brigades numbered already 2, 3, 4, and 5? The object was to keep this second brigade senior to the Indian, so as not to be liable to reduction hereafter, as according to all rule the juniors and youngest brigades should be first absorbed. It was at last determined to "letter" the brigades of Horse Artillery to meet this difficulty, so an order was issued making—

1st half of old Royal H.A., 5 Bat., the			A	Brigade	R.H.A.
2nd do.	do.	do.	B	"	"
1st Bengal—old No.	2		C	"	"
Madras	"	3	D	"	"
Bombay	"	4	E	"	"
2nd Bengal	"	5	F	"	"

Thus the Indian Horse Artillery were put back a step, and the newly-created brigade was brought in as senior instead of junior. As [illegible]ries had been amalgamated and made one years before, it should have been the F Brigade. In due course orders for reductions came, and the old Royal brigades were sent to India and received the batteries hitherto held by the old Indians who, from the numbering of their brigades, were looked on as being junior and first to go, although in reality they were older brigades by many years than those relieving them. In this way the B-21, a Battery raised more than a century, was reduced to make room for a battery of the 14th Brigade raised for the Crimea, and the E-18th had to give place to the G-14 returned from China. The process has been continued, the Indian Artillery in every instance being sacrificed to the old Royal, until the Bombay Artillery now finds itself in 1871 with six Light Field Batteries only.

In February 1871 a telegram was received from England ordering two batteries of the E Brigade (Bombay), two batteries of D Brigade (Madras), and the sixth battery of the C Brigade (Bengal, which last had been left in India as surplus to home establishment when its own brigade went to England in 1865) to embark from Bombay for service in England. Accordingly on 2nd March last they left with one Lieut.-Colonel of the E Brigade and two Lieut.-Colonels of Field Artillery from Bengal and Madras. The object of this move was unknown, but in due course came intimation that an increase of six batteries of Horse Artillery was to be made to the force at home, and that this was to be carried out by transferring these five Indian batteries to the B and C Brigades and adding an extra battery (to be raised by old Royal Artillery) to the B Brigade. Now mark what follows. The two D, or Madras batteries, were added to the B Brigade—the corps we have just seen pitchforked into a position of seniority—but no field officer was taken with the batteries on transfer! No doubt the other batteries will be similarly disposed of, since the Woolwich list of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated February 1, 1871, shows that one object of the augmentation is the reduction of the old Indian Horse Artillery brigades. The E Brigade is reduced altogether—two batteries are transferred to the C Brigade at home, and two to the D Brigade in Madras in place of two sent home to join the B Brigade. With the exception of the officer sent home with the two E. Brigade batteries, the whole of the Field Officers are entered as "Supernumerary, late E. Brigade R.H.A. to be absorbed"—in other words, they are all shelved for the benefit of their juniors—no wonder the Horse Guards, when convenient, distrusts its own ability to act fairly. This is an example of selection with a vengeance. But there is no selection in the case, no exercise of judgment; the Horse Guards is simply grinding up the Indian Artillery officers in order to perfect the system! Thus Colonel Fuller, who is senior to all Horse Artillery colonels serving at home and in India, save three, has the honour, by the working of the Horse Guards machine, to find himself a supernumerary, and his batteries transferred to the D. Brigade commanded by Lieut. Colonel Tupper, a junior Royal Artillery colonel. Had Colonel Fuller been a Royal officer, would this have happened? Let us look at it a little more closely. Lieut.-Colonel Tupper has been appointed, on augmentation, to the B. Brigade, whilst his seniors of Madras, Molesworth, Grant, and Couchman are kept in India : consequence, no lieut.-colonel of the E. Brigade is transferred to the D. Brigade with the two batteries, because it is already complete in lieut.-colonels ; so that Lieut.-Colonels Brown and Shekelton, senior to Tupper, are made supernumerary to be absorbed expressly to allow their junior to be appointed to the Horse Artillery. But we are not astonished. The Horse Guards has never forgotten that, when there were failures in the Crimea, people would point to India, and the smashing up of the old Indian Army, with all its soldierly traditions, was decreed, and has been unfalteringly executed by the Duke of Cambridge, as far as Parliament would permit. In this very case it will be seen that the B. Brigade was placed in that position —adroit device, that of lettering!—expressly to save it from the possible fate of reduction. The F Brigade is also favoured at present—a correct knowledge of the succession of the useful letters in the alphabet not having yet been acquired at the Horse Guards—and the Bombay Artillery is overthrown. The Bombay Horse Artillery has distinguished itself in Afghanistan, in Sind, in Persia, in the Punjab, in Central India, and the Generals of our armies, men not unknown to fame, even at the Horse Guards, have ranked this artillery as second to none. Is that the reason why it has been selected? Perhaps some member of Parliament will obtain an explanation from the Horse Guards.

THE public will be glad to learn that arrangements have at length been made to work the Girgaum Ice Factory, a measure that will secure us against a real ice-famine, and supplement the short supply until the next ship reaches Bombay in June.

IT is stated that on the day of the marriage of H. H. Mulharao of Baroda about a hundred and twenty other marriages were celebrated, the expenses of the brides being borne by him.

BHOW SCINDHIA, Dewan and favourite of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, is still imprisoned, and gets nine pice daily for his diet.

WE learn from a correspondent that at Ahmedabad it is intended to memorialize Government against the passing of the Feast Tax Bill.

IT is said that Captain Bellamy, of the 55th Foot, is appointed Brigade Major at Cawnpore.

THE HON. MR. SEWARD and party left on Saturday afternoon in a Government steam tug for Goa.

MR. JOSEPH GRAHAM and Mr. Stewart Colvin Bayley have been appointed members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

IT is expected that by next November the Mont Cenis tunnel will be employed for traffic between Italy and France instead of the centre rail line.

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTYNE, who is engaged for the "Wahabee" case, was expected to arrive at Bombay by the mail of Saturday but his name is not in the list of passengers.

LADY MAYO arrived at Agra on the night of the 12th inst. New colours were to be presented to the 65th on Friday, a ball was to be given in the evening, and the Taj to be illuminated on Saturday night.

In a certain District Court of the Punjab a case was being tried before the Commissioner and native assessors. After mature deliberation on the evidence, the assessors returned a verdict of not guilty, and recommended the prisoner to mercy

COLONEL T. WRIGHT, late in command of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, who was offered the Bengal Deputy Adjutant Generalship while on furlough, has telegraphed his acceptance of the appointment from England and is now on his way out.

THE "Pioneer" has ascertained, what at the time it suspected, that there was no truth in the report that it had been determined to curtail the privilege accorded to officers in Military Furlough Regulations of going home for *two* years with retention of appointment.

DURING the past year 1,098 men volunteered from home going regiments to regiments remaining in India. Of these, 342 volunteered from the 1st battalion 1st Royals, 203 from the 90th Foot, 164 from the 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, 157 from the 1st battalion 7th Fusiliers, 134 from the 103rd Fusiliers, and 27 from the 88th Foot.

SUB-ENGINEER ADAM COLQUHOUN, who was last week found guilty of fraud, bribery, and falsification of accounts, has been sentenced by Mr. F. S. Child, Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 25,000. Ragavachary, the contractor, who was also found guilty of the same offences, has been sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment, and Rs. 25,000 fine. The prisoners, it is believed, will appeal in the Madras High Court against the verdict of the assessors.

SEVERAL changes and removals are about to be made among the higher ranks of the civil service in the N. W. Provinces. Mr. Court is going home on six months' leave ; Mr. Lind from Agra will replace him at Meerut, and Mr. Ricketts (when he has disposed of the sessions at Jounpore) will act for Mr. Lind at Agra. Mr. Carmichael will then officiate as Commissioner of Allahabad ; Mr. W. R. Benson, the Magistrate of Jounpore, goes to Azimgurh as Judge, and Mr. Sandford as magistrate ; Mr. D. C. Halkett, replacing Mr. Benson at Jounpore. Again, during the absence of Mr. Brodhurst, the officiating Judge of Benares, on leave, Mr. Pollock will take his place, Mr. James Simson officiating for Mr. Pollock as magistrate of Mirzapore.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONTINUED FIGHTING NEAR PARIS.

LONDON, 15TH APRIL.

Latest advices from France state that several battalions of the National Guards have been disbanded in consequence of their hostility to the Commune. All those who have refused to serve have been disarmed, and are being employed to repair the enceinte.

The Commune persists in declaring that the Versailles troops were repulsed and their positions taken in the last engagement announced. M. Thiers denies the victories claimed by the Commune.

An engagement took place at Neuilly on Thursday, and was continued on Friday without change in positions.

Serious disturbances are reported from Odessa, where the Christians attacked the Jews. One thousand of the former have been arrested.

ASSERTED REPULSE OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS AT PARIS.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL.

The troops of the Commune are declared by themselves to have victoriously repulsed an attack of the Government artillery during the whole of Friday night. Cannonading recommenced yesterday (Saturday) morning.

The insurgents say that Fort Issy has been damaged, but that otherwise the result of the past three days' firing has been nil.

The reports published by the Commune continue to be exaggerated.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, 15TH APRIL.

The s.s. Sumatra with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay at 7 A.M. to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 14TH APRIL, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton...... 47,000 bales.
" " " Surats ..... 10,000 "
" Stock of Cotton ....815,000 "
" " Surats ....113,000 "
" Weekly Import of Cotton...126,000 "
" " " Surats... 15,000 "

Consols, 93⅛.

THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY left Cawnpore at 3-30 A.M. on Wednesday morning (12th) accompanied by Major Burne and Captains Grant and DeRobeck, A.D.Cs, and arrived in Lucknow at 5-30, where he was met by the leading civil and military authorities. The visit being strictly of an unofficial character, the usual guards of honour and salutes were dispensed with. The Viceroy drove direct through the native city to the Muchee Bawun where he was met by Colonel Burne, Military Secretary to the Government of India, Colonel Maxwell, R.E., and Captain Pemberton, R.E. His Excellency spent upwards of an hour inspecting everything minutely, with a view, as we learn from the "Pioneer," to deciding whether the fort might advantageously be abandoned. The Residency was then visited, Sir G. Couper and Dr. Fayrer pointing out the various places of interest. Proceeding thence the Viceroy visited the new hospital, which has been erected and furnished by the Maharajah of Bulrampore at a cost of £10,000, and expressed himself warmly on the subject of the Maharajah's munificence. Having visited then the Secundra Bagh and the remaining historical scenes, His Excellency returned home, received a number of people, and prepared to start for Seetapore.

It is thought, says the "Pioneer," that the Fort of Muchee Bawun will after all be preserved. "Of course judged critically as a fortification it is contemptible ; but there is prestige about it; it is in a most commanding position, and against any native force may be considered impregnable."

General, Barrow was not allowed to know that Lord Mayo has been in Lucknow until he had already left it.

We are glad to learn that up to Thursday afternoon General Barrow continued to improve, though of course he must still be looked upon as seriously ill.

By the Lucknow paper we are told that the Viceroy and suite would proceed on their hunting expedition to the Nepal Terrai *via* Lucknow and Seetapore. From the latter station Colonel Thompson, Commissioner of the Division, would accompany His Excellency on behalf of the Oudh Commission, and His Highness Maharajah Sir Dirgbejoy Singh, K.C.S.I., on that of the Talookdars.

THE 19TH MADRAS N. I.

THE following most important General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras in Council is dated the 10th instant :—

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has had under consideration the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held to investigate certain acts of misconduct and insubordination in the 19th Regiment N. I., on the issue of pay to the corps, on the evening of the 11th February 1871.

2. From these proceedings, it appears that the regiment was under orders to embark for service in the Straits Settlements, and that, on pay for the month of February and an advance of pay for the month of March being tendered to the men of the regiment on parade, it was refused by some of them in an improper manner.

3. When the first man of No. 1 company who refused his pay was ordered into confinement by his wing commandant, the whole of No. 1 company followed the prisoner to the guard-room, calling out, in a tumultuous manner, that if their comrade were made a prisoner they likewise must be confined. In consequence of the attitude of the men of the company, the order to confine the prisoner, in question, was not at first carried out by the native officer charged with that duty.

4. When pay was offered to the men of the 8th company, a similar refusal took place; and three men were ordered into confinement. These men were not at once secured by the native officer directed to do so.

5. The offenders having, on the reiterated orders of the European officers, been placed in the guard-room, the men of No. 1 company continued to throng the verandahs and approaches in a tumultuous manner, and the guard on duty failed to obey directions to clear the place and restore order.

6. Subsequently, when the officer in command arrived on parade, the regiment was ordered to fall in in column of companies, and explanations regarding pay and allowances were made to the men.

7. After these explanations, the commanding officer ordered the regiment to dismiss; but the men stood steady, and a few spoke from the ranks, and said that the advance tendered was not sufficient for them, and demanded the release of the prisoners who had been confined for insubordinate conduct. In consequence of this demand the officer in command of the regiment, with a weakness which the Governor in Council considers altogether inexcusable, directed the prisoners first of company No. 1, and then of company No. 8, to be liberated and restored to their place in the ranks.

8. His Excellency in Council has perused the report of these occurrences with the deepest regret and displeasure, for it is well known to every native soldier of this army that a respectful remonstrance, through his officers, against any real grievance will readily obtain for him redress, and that nothing can justify insubordination.

9. The men of the 19th Regiment, on the occasion referred to, were guilty of acts altogether inconsistent with discipline and incompatible with their duty as soldiers, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council deems it necessary to mark, in a manner which shall operate as a warning to the native army generally, the opinion which the Government entertains of such conduct, and their resolution to resist and punish every attempt to coerce the Government or its officers by refractory behaviour and disobedience of orders.

10. His Lordship in Council therefore directs that No. 1 company of the 19th Regiment, which committed graver acts of insubordination than the others, together with the non-commissioned officers and men who composed the quarter-guard of the 19th Regiment No. 1., on the evening of the 11th Febuary 1871, and who failed to carry out orders given them, be sent back from the Straits Settlements to Madras for the purpose of being summarily dismissed the service.

His Excellency in Council is further constrained to observe that had greater care and forethought been exercised by the European officers of the regiment, the occurrences now noticed would, in all probability, never have taken place.

12. To mark his sense of their want of due consideration for the necessities of their men, His Lordship in Council directs that the commandant, wing commandants, and adjutant, who were present with the corps on the 11th February 1871, be deprived of their appointments as early as practicable.

13. The Provincial Commander-in-Chief will cause this order to be read, in Hindoostanee, Tamil, and Teloogoo, at three successive parades to every regiment of the native army, and will issue the necessary subsidiary orders for giving effect to it, and for replacing those dismissed, with drafts of men of good character from other regiments."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th April, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th April, 5-45 P.M. ; via Turkey, 15th April, 3 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 15th April, 7-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 24TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Company's s[illegible] Columbian, Captain N. Stewart, bringing [illegible] English mail of the 24th ult., arrived at Bombay on Saturday evening about 5 o'clock, having left Suez on the 1st, and Aden on the 8th instant. Appended is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J Hudson
Captain H C Kemble
Mr C Bell
Mr and Mrs Harrington and servant
Mr J Ellison
Mr J Davidson
Mr A Cornish
Mr J Conolly
Mr G Priestley
Mr J Marriott
Colonel Hoseason's 2 native servants
Mr D Henderson
Schoolmaster Irwin
Schoolmaster Lonsdale
Major Richards
2nd Captain Bissett
Ridingmaster Stoyell
Miss Chaytor
Mr J Dyer
Mrs Hanson's European female servant
Mr Whymper
Mr Finley
Mr Hamilton
Captain Walter
Dr Davies
Mr J Donaldson
Mrs Sherer's ayah
Mr Jennings.

FROM GIBRALTAR—Mr De Souza.

FROM BRINDISI.

Colonel and Mrs Walker
Mr and Mrs and Miss Babbington
Mr Egerton
Major and Mrs Waddington, 2 infants and servant
Mr Wavell,
Mr Southby
General Barr
Mrs Wiehe
Miss Dagmar Wiehe and servant
Colonel Waddington
Mr Fogo
Mr and Mrs Carmichael.

FROM SUEZ—Mrs Forbes' 4 native servants.

FROM ADEN.

Major and Mrs Hickman
Dr Thom and native servant
Dr More, R N.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, 24TH MARCH.

THE Special Committee on Indian Finance met to-day at 12 o'clock, Mr. Ayrton in the chair. A capital chairman, by the way, he is likely to make, for he is an excellent man of business, and takes care to keep to the point himself in examining witnesses, and to try to make other members do the same. He seems, also, determined to prevent old Indians from making the proceedings unintelligible by the use of a hybrid language; for, when Sir C. Wingfield began talking of a "ryotwaree settlement," the Chairman stopped him, and asked him to call it a settlement with the holder of the land. All the members of the committee were present, Mr. Grant Duff sitting at the Chairman's right, and Mr. S. Cave on the left. Mr. Fawcett came in late, and found a seat at the back of the witnesses' chair. The general public was represented only by Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, Mr. Maitland of Calcutta, and one or two officials of the India House.

Sir Bartle Frere was the first witness called, and his evidence, bearing on the land revenue question only, had not been concluded at 4 o'clock, when the committee rose. The committee are clearly bent on going thoroughly into the discussion of all matters connected with the government of India, and one can believe the story that they intend to sit for at least two sessions, for they have certainly begun at the beginning, with a laudable desire, probably, to educate themselves in a knowledge of their work. They could not have found a better schoolmaster during their apprenticeship than Sir Bartle Frere, who possesses unrivalled stores of information about India, and can put it in such a way as to be intelligible to ordinary Englishmen. Sir Bartle began, in answer to questions from the Chairman, by describing the mode of collecting the land revenue in Western India, and giving an historical account of the origin of the present system of land tenure in the Bombay Presidency. He dwelt upon the differences of race and customs in the Deccan, Canara, and Guzerat, the last-named province having, he said, the greatest variety of population of any country he had ever known, and consequently the greatest variety of land tenures. The existing Bombay assessment had been peculiarly successful, because the Government generally managed by means of it to get immediate dealings with the man recognized by common consent as proprietor of the land. When the English began collecting revenue, they were greatly helped by the detailed records kept by natives. The Mahrattas were great hands at keeping very good accounts, thus facilitating the work of the revenue survey. In Guzerat it was hardly necessary to do more than get these accounts and give the collectors a good map to work them by. But in the Deccan the system of blackmail had grown up in the reigns of the later Peishwas to such an extent as to render necessary very large remissions of nominal revenue. The first notion of the English was to claim a fixed share of net produce of land, but this could not be carried out satisfactorily; and finally the system was introduced of thirty years' leases made with each separate cultivator, the assessment being based on the intrinsic value of the soil, apart from the results of the man's own industry. The effects on the revenue of the new settlement were first to cause a considerable reduction; but there has since been an increase of net receipts owing to extended cultivation and rise in prices of agricultural produce. In the Indapoor district, with a rental of £15,000, the net receipts which had been for some time as low as £4,000, mounted up to £7,000. There has also been an immense increase of agricultural stock. Since the revision of the first thirty years' settlement began, the people have voluntarily consented to a considerably higher assessment.

The rise in price of agricultural produce has varied, according to Sir Bartle, with communications, having doubled where these are good and elsewhere mostly stood still. There has been a corresponding rise in price of agricultural labour. Government has not, on revision, taken more than two-thirds of increase in value of land caused by rise in prices; but there is no fixed rule as to the share to be taken, only an equitable readjustment, determined by the custom of the district, different opinions prevailing in different districts as to the share the farmers are entitled to. Mountstuart Elphinstone's Regulations of 1827 prescribed the custom of the country as the limit of the Government demand, and this principle is respected. In addition to the land revenue Government specially reserved to itself the right to levy a fresh tax, if necessary; and in later settlements there is added a cess for local roads and schools. Sir Bartle thinks there is considerable scope for improving the land revenue by increase of communications; but Mr. Ayrton suggested that evidence on this head should be kept back for the moment. Some figures were then given, showing the growth of the land revenue of Bombay from £79,000 in 1792 to £2,000,000 in 1842, but the statistics for later years were not at hand to-day.

Payment in common by villages is not, said Sir Bartle, customary in Bombay. It is found in Guzerat, and may be traced to the Rajpoot origin of cultivators, who, considering themselves as all Brahmins, pay in common. Asked by Mr. Ayrton whether a cess for railways might not be levied, he thought it would be premature to raise the question, because the taxpayers would be afraid they would get no local advantage from such a cess. There is no reason in principle against it, but it is dangerous to propose it until people get more understanding of the special benefits of railways. Sir Bartle concluded what may be called his examination-in-chief by the Chairman with a long description of the advantages of a regular and uniform assessment.

In answer to Mr. Cave, Sir Bartle stated that the people generally like the term of 30 years for their leases. He does not think it too favourable to the people, and too unfavourable to the Government. As a fiscal principle, leases cannot be too long unless they make cultivators careless. What you allow to the cultivator in rent you get out of him in excise and customs duties. The thirty years' term is not too favourable, even in view of the extremely rapid extension of communications. You can hardly be too careful to impress on officers of the Indian Government not to ask for more from the cultivators than would be esteemed a liberal assessment in England.

It came next to Sir Charles Wingfield's turn to put questions, and all began to be afraid that all the rest of the day would be taken up with a duel fought to decide whether the land revenue system of Bombay is better or worse than that of Upper India. Sir Charles began by insisting that there must be some principle on which the Bombay officers calculated what share of the revenue they should get. Was it the Upper India principle of taking half the rental paid to proprietors? No, said Sir Bartle, we only know the actual holder of the land, and have no principle but recognizing what people consider fair. Do you not, asked Sir Charles, passing to another matter, think it is a right principle to spend part of the land revenue on roads? Undoubtedly, was the reply; we are clearly bound to spend something on our landed estate out of the rent we receive. Sir Bartle would be sorry to see the Bombay term of settlement reduced, and had not observed that farmers in Western India grew careless as the term drew near its end. Then we come to the village system—though, as no human being proposes to alter the settlement with individual cultivators instead of with villages in Bombay, it is hard to see the usefulness of a discussion on such points. Sir Charles wanted to know if the village system had not everywhere at one period existed in India? (Mr. Maine, by the way, in *Ancient Law*, puts this opinion tersely in the phrase, the village is the unit of society in India.) Sir Bartle :—"*A* village system no doubt exists in the Deccan ; but I doubt if it ever bound the people together as one estate. The villagers act together only as the freeholders of an English village would act together. They form a corporation for special purposes, but are not jointly and severally liable for the payment of one another's debts. This fact, of the incompleteness of the village system in the Deccan, is not sufficiently accounted for by the disorganizing effects of wars and brigandage, because in Guzerat you find the North-West Provinces system existing complete side by side with all other forms of tenure." Sir Charles Wingfield—"The same thing may be observed in Upper India." Sir Bartle—"The simplicity of our land revenue system is its recommendation. No cultivator who is not proprietor is known to the State; and no tenant right is allowed to grow up after 12 years, as it may in Bengal and the North-West, against the man who engages with the Government."

Mr. Fawcett was the next examiner ; and, as his questions had some bearing on the points of controversy the Committee was appointed to deal with, I give you my notes of this part of the evidence in full :—

"Q. What proportion to the whole land revenue is borne by the revenue from the districts subject to the Permanent Settlement?

"A. Three and a-half to four millions, or, say, one-fifth of the whole.

"Q. There can be no increase, therefore, on one-fifth of the land revenue?

"A. No.

"Q. With regard to the remaining four-fifths, on which an increase is possible, do not the expenses of Government increase as prices, on which you say the improvement of the land revenue depends, increase? And is not, therefore, the increase of the land revenue nominal, and not real?

"A. That depends on the Government. A good Government would keep its expenses always below the increased revenue.

"Q. But expenses would increase in a greater ratio than revenue?

"A. No.

"Q. Unless Government is prepared to let its servants of all sorts, civilians and soldiers, deteriorate in value, it must raise wages in proportion to the increase of prices; and you say that the Government rent of the land does not increase in the proportion of more than two-thirds of the increase of prices?

"A. That cannot be taken without limitation. You may do with fewer soldiers as the country improves. You may reasonably expect to have the aggregate expenditure on soldiers of all kinds materially decreased. I cannot say this has happened yet; but we have had only a few years' experience in governing an improved India.

"Q. What ground have we to suppose that, with the rise in prices, expenditure has diminished? Is it, in fact, any lower?

"A. No, expenditure has not diminished; but new sources of revenue have arisen, and Government ought not to exceed its increased receipts."

Mr. Fawcett—"No, *ought* not; but are not the facts otherwise? I am confining what I have to say to the receipts from land revenue alone; and is it not the case that, if the rise in prices favourably affects that revenue to two-thirds of its amount, it unfavourably affects items of expenditure by at least two-thirds?"

Sir Bartle—"No. For instance, military expenditure I believe it is possible to keep down so as to meet it by increase of the land and other revenues."

Mr. Fawcett—"Ah! that is a question of policy. But, as a question of account, will not expenditure be affected, at least to a corresponding extent?"

"A. Perhaps so; but I can't admit that you separate the question of account from the question of policy. If you had no resource but land revenue, undoubtedly you would be in a bad way when prices were rising; but new sources are created.

"Q. Is not the land revenue in reality constantly decreasing? Its nominal amount hardly alters; and does it now only represent half as much purchasing power as it did fifteen to twenty years ago, so that it has decreased one-half?

"A. That would be so, if everything had risen simultaneously. But is not that supposition impossible?

"Q. There has, for one cause or another—we need not enter into the causes now, but the fact is notorious—a general depreciation in the value of silver in India for some years past, and a general rise in prices; therefore, I conclude, the land revenue is less now than it used to be. Do you consider an increase of prices a sure indication of prosperity?

"A. Generally.

"Q. Have wages risen in greater proportion than prices of food and clothing?

"A. As far as I could ascertain, the labourer is in a vastly better condition than formerly.

"Q. In some districts, has not the condition of the people suffered through the opening of European markets for special agricultural products, and the consequent devotion to the growing of these crops of land that was used for the cultivation of food crops?

"A. No, I have never found that that was so, except where communications were imperfect, so as to prevent food from coming in from a distance.

"Q. But are not communications very imperfect and bad over considerable portions of India?

"A. Yes; but the change of prices does not often penetrate into districts where communications are bad.

"Q. With regard to the local cess, does not the levying of it represent so much taken from the land revenue? Take, as an instance, that in readjusting the rent of a piece of ground, you get land revenue equal to £4 and a cess of £1. That is virtually £5, which you might get as land revenue but for the cess?

"A. No, I think not. You may be able to levy the five pounds only on condition of giving a road or school for the parish in return.

"Q. Do you call the land revenue a rent or a tax?

"A. I define it as a portion of the rent.

"Q. Is not cess also a portion of rent; and is not reporting it from land revenue cutting one item into two?

"A. No; if you take it all as land revenue, you may carry it all away for imperial purposes, instead of leaving so much to the district.

"Q. Does not the land revenue increase much more slowly than general expenditure? Is it not, until a considerable period has elapsed, in fact inelastic?

"A. It is so, where there is a Permanent Settlement. It would be so to a less extent in Bombay if the 30 years' leases all fell in together; but some fall in every year, so that the increase is constant.

"Q. Has not experience shown that the increase of expenditure has in the last ten years been four times as great as the increase of revenue?

"A. I do not know the exact proportion, but will ascertain."

In answer to Mr. J. B. Smith, Sir Bartle contested the accuracy of the opinion that a holder pays twice for the same thing if the first has to pay a cess for a road and afterwards a higher rent for the increase in the value of his land caused by the making of the road. He drew the distinction that the cess is paid generally to assist the Government in making communications; and that afterwards the landholder is willing to admit that Government, which is really in partnership with him, has a right to share in the benefits of the increased value of his fields. In reply to the question, whether the Zemindars in Bengal ought to pay a local cess for roads or railways, Sir Bartle said—"I should not consider that that would be a breach of the Permanent Settlement. I have looked into that very carefully, and do not think a cess for roads would be a breach of covenant. It would meet with opposition, of course, for no tax is popular." Answering Mr. Eastwick, the witness said that in making an assessment the general rule is the best, to take the custom of the country, and not attempt to introduce one system into a part of the country for which it is unsuited. The native Governments never observed rules laid down about shares of produce. They took as much as they safely could. Our system is that laid down by Mountstuart Elphinstone to examine what is recognized by the people, and bind the Government down to a limit of demand, giving the people generally the benefit of the doubt. It would be extremely difficult to get even a general average showing the proportion of rent taken in Bombay. Where land is irrigated, there in an extra cess. The change in the ryot's condition began before the cotton excitement. His state was at its worst about 1840. The change is attributable to communications, importation of silver, and revenue survey, but above all to railways, which have notably been of benefit in enabling the labourers to carry their labour to other markets. The rise in the price of cotton gave an immense impulse to prosperity. The cultivator invested his savings in almost every way, especially paying off vast amounts of debt, and in buying land, farm stock, better utensils, and ornaments (the ryots' savings bank). The system of advances by village bankers at high interest is not wholly done away with, but it is greatly diminished. As to manuring, the best classes of cultivators in Guzerat are well acquainted with its value; but owing to long poverty they got out of the habit of using it. A great increase of agricultural produce in India may be expected when proper manuring is adopted.

At this point the Committe adjourned till Tuesday. I have no time for comment, and must apologise for being compelled to forego my customary remarks on the usual political topics of the week.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 24TH MARCH.

THE announcement of the great French loan, and indeed of several other financial transactions of magnitude, has been postponed in consequence of the sad news from Paris. The Red Republicans, who are even greater fools than knaves, have the satisfaction of knowing that they could not have attempted their insane outbreak at a moment more disastrous for the interests of the country of which they profess to be attached children. In the National Assembly at Bordeaux, M. Thiers about a week ago used the following language—"I can say that the credit of France in the midst of all her misfortunes has remained so solid, that all Europe offers the financial resources of which she may have need." That was hardly an exaggeration. Had order been maintained and a settled Government been established, with any appearance of possessing elements of durability, the French could have borrowed in the European money markets as much as, with their own contributions, could have paid off, on not very onerous terms, the entire indemnity guaranteed to the Germans. On Friday last, I have good reason to believe, the heads of an agreement for the new French loan were actually settled between Messrs. Rothschild and the French representative. The amount was to be a hundred millions sterling in a 5 per cent. stock—the obligations being subscribed at 85 and redeemable at 100 in a certain number of years by the operations of a sinking fund. About the same time a loan with tempting lottery prizes would have been opened in France for an equivalent amount. The English loan, if subscribed, which was never doubted, would have paid off the first two milliards of the indemnity besides leaving something in hand—and so have rid all France of the invading troops, with the exception of the Ardennes and Meuse districts and part of Champagne; the home loan would have enabled the Government to pay off the entire indemnity before the end of the present year. But on Sunday the news arrived here of "another revolution in Paris," and at once every arrangement was knocked on the head. Who would lend money to a country with a Government so weak that it could not establish its authority even in the capital and had to abandon all Paris with its vast wealth to a horde of almost nameless adventurers? The loan was accordingly postponed *sine die*, and it may for the present be dismissed from consideration. The old loan, the National Defence Loan, as it is styled, fell about 3 per cent., on the news arriving of the Revolution, and though it has since rallied a little, the market is still very gloomy. From the same cause the money market has suddenly become easier, since no fear is now entertained of a sudden drain of bullion to Paris, and it is even highly probable that French capitalists will, if possible, send some of their capital over here for safety.

If possible!—that is the rub. There has been little pillage yet in Paris, and strictly communistic views have not been widely avowed, but, disguise it as they may, to that complexion the insurgents are pretty sure to come at last. It has been a topic much discussed what the Paris rioters really want. They have not announced any real grievance; they alleged no particular offences against Generals Le Comte and Clement Thomas, when they shot both officers under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and though they condemn M. Thiers and his colleagues as "shameful fools," they do not specify any acts that justify such language. The strong probability, however, is that democratic socialism of the most rabid type is at the bottom of the movement and will very soon come to the top. The chief actor in the assassination of General Thomas was a certain M. Assy who figured in the strike at the Creuzot Iron Works of M. Schneider rather more than a year ago—a development of proletarian insubordination that excited much uneasiness at the time from its obstinate character, its indications of deep-laid and widely-ramified conspiracy, and the utter want of justification for the movement. At that time, I well recollect, M. Assy was stated to be a delegate of the International Democratic Association that had held a Congress at Geneva, under the patronage of Garibaldi, and had there advocated the rights of labour in language of a peculiarly levelling and even blasphemous character. An organisation for general strikes was then asserted to be the main object sought, but under the wages question cropped up in all their discussions the much wider question of the basis on which the present distribution of property rested. The leaders who conducted these discussions were not the men to let matters end in mere talk. A general affiliation of Republican societies followed, and then the confederacy calmly awaited its opportunities. The confusion in France has given them one much sooner than under ordinary circumstances could have been anticipated, and there is no doubt they contribute most of the spirit,—the "go,"—to the entire movement in Paris. Their names have not yet been brought prominently forward, but will by and bye—perhaps when insurrections in Lyons and Marseilles have given them strength. Meanwhile, if you ask a Paris National Guard, flushed with the success of his *emeute*, what he really wants, he will answer, Garibaldi. The picturesque and unselfish guerilla, with his curses against monarchs and priests, and his dreams of utopian fraternity and solidarity, attracts as a rallying cry, in default of any presentable object. But whether he comes forward to be a mere puppet in the hands of bolder and deeper spirits, or the Assys and Pyats are left to ride the whirlwind, in either case communism of the most rabid type is at the bottom of the movement. The middle classes and all men of wealth are beginning to be alarmed; the Bank of France has sent off its specie to Versailles, trade is at an end, and neither credit nor cash is to be had. In the towns of the north of France I understand things are hardly better. Anarchy is universal, and open rebellion against constituted authorities would display itself if the Prussians were to withdraw. Thus the executive, of which Thiers is the head, is not only unable to raise means to fulfil the conditions of the treaty, but is under little inducement to do so. To get rid of the Prussians would be to lose the best securities for the maintenance of order.

In saying that there has been little pillage I refer to plunder of the desultory kind. Actual robbery under pretext of law has not been absent from Paris. Requisitions were made by the leaders of the mob on the bank and on Rothschilds, though how much was got is not quite certainly known. At Rothschilds, I believe, the requisitionists made nothing by their motion, the sagacious Hebrews having placed their valuables out of danger. At the Bank of France, however, a million francs or £40,000 was got, the insurrectionists giving their bond for the amount. At the moment at which I write no other very gross instances of outrage have been made known, but no hope is entertained that equal moderation will be long observed, and the entry of the Prussians is almost desired as the least of two evils. It is not believed that men who slaughter their fellow-citizens in cold blood will shrink from pillaging them, particularly as the rioters need means of support.

The Albert Life Assurance Company reconstruction scheme is now before the House of Lords, a committee, of which the Duke of Richmond is chairman, sitting in judgment on the proposal. The Bill is stated to be for the purpose of effecting "a settlement by arbitration and for other purposes;" and it seeks for power to appoint an arbitrator to be named by Parliament, to whom shall be referred all claims, either of individual creditors, policyholders, or shareholders, or the relative rights, liabilities and interests of the amalgamated companies. It also asks the sanction of Parliament to a scheme for the reconstruction or arrangement of the company and winding up its affairs, including if necessary the continuance and conduct of its insurance business pending at the date of its liquidation and for the final settlement of its affairs and of the affairs of all the other scheduled companies. Power is given to the arbitrator to employ "actuaries, surveyors, and other experts" where necessary, and any scheme settled by the arbitrator shall be binding on all the companies as amalgamated, and on all the shareholders, contributories and creditors." The scheme is of course opposed—what sensible proposal is not?—and an array of counsel are engaged on both sides. If it is passed by the committee it has still to pass the ordeal of both Houses, and the result may fairly be termed doubtful. The arbitration idea is borrowed from the Chatham and Dover Railway schemes, but that unfortunately was hardly a precedent, and it is to be feared that the interests involved in the Albert case are too antagonistic to be easily reconciled. The expense too of the proceedings, though nothing to the cost of liquidation, is still not inconsiderable. As for the liquidation, I believe there is little doubt that the expenses under it are simply ruinous. Each of the two official liquidators gets 12 guineas a day, and the law costs are anything you like to name. In fact, unless the short and sharp remedy of arbitration be granted the proceedings under the liquidation will be virtually interminable, and the ruin to individuals incalculable.

Business generally has been very slack during the week, the events in Paris leading to a pause in most transactions of importance. Money, as I have said, is again cheaper, and will probably so continue for some time, since, even though the disorders in Paris be suppressed, it will be long before confidence can be sufficiently restored to induce capitalists to embark in extended industrial enterprises. At the same time cheaper money has no injurious effect on English, what-

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ever it may have on Continental, trade. Partly in consequence of that movement, partly through a falling off in arrivals, the cotton market has been decidedly firmer this week. In some cases an advance has been established: the sales have been free, and the stock is reduced from that of last week. There is also a very general impression in the cotton trade that, owing to the heavy fall in prices since last year the cultivation of the staple will be seriously discouraged in the United States and in Brazil. In the former the planters threaten to reduce the area for cotton considerably and to try cereals instead, which they assert would this year have paid much better than cotton. The accounts from Brazil state that the extension of cotton culture has been seriously checked from the same reason. I distrust these statements very much, and place more reliance on an increase in the manufacturing demand for the article to counteract the effects of abundant supply. At all events, from the moment that the deluge of new season's cotton from the States seriously falls off, and it is threatening to do so now, I am convinced we shall have steady markets here.

A decision by the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy here may be noted for its bearing on mercantile arrangements. When the new act was under discussion it was pointed out as an objection to the existing law that a secured creditor could rank against an estate for the full amount of his claim instead of for only the difference between the value of the security and the claim. That appears to be the law still. In the judgment now given it is laid down that the holder of an unpaid bill collaterally secured by shipping documents has the right to rank for dividend upon the acceptor's estate for the full amount of the acceptance, irrespective of the value of the security, until he has received from both sources 20s. in the pound. The parties in this case were W. F. Howe, a metal broker who failed some time ago, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. The decision was given on appeal.

The principal failures of the week have been —Brasch Brothers and Salenger, Australian merchants, of Bow Lane, liabilities understood to be about £80,000; Jacob Bottom & Co., merchants of Alexandria, a considerable amount of whose liabilities will fall on Manchester; Abraham Maylor, flour and provision merchant, Leeds; Edwin Harle, Manchester; and James Threlfall and Sons, spinners and manufacturers, Preston. Some American failures of no great consequence are also noted. According to the *Manchester Courier* the firm of Fornare and Huni, merchants, of London and Calcutta, have issued circulars to their creditors, among whom are some Manchester firms. The liabilities are understood to be for a large amount.

A sub-marine insurance company, called the *Realm*, has been brought out with a capital of £800,000. It promises to devote special attention to business connected with Egypt, India, China, and Australia.

Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, have removed from their offices at 5, Lothbury, to 24, Old Jaory.

A very elaborate statement of the Suez Canal traffic has been published here by Messrs. Corry Brothers & Co., as agents for C. and de Pazin of Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia. It gives the name and full particulars of every vessel that has passed through since the inauguration, beginning with 16th November 1869. A separate publication gives the particulars for January, the total for that month being 74 vessels, of which 40 were British and 14 Austrian.

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

Paris, March 18, 11-10 p.m.

My anticipations as to the eminent outbreak of a conflict between the modern Jacobins and the public representatives of the party of order have proved only too correct. At about half-past four o'clock this morning the Rue de Rivoli—where I am residing *pro tem.*—was roused from its slumbers by the din of the drum and bugle, and at the dawn approached long files of infantry of the line, artillery, and a few gendarmes went up the Rue de la Paix. It was not difficult to infer that M. Thiers had made up his mind to put down the rival Government which has been lording it for the last fortnight on the heights of Montmartre. His measures were well taken; the insurgents were not prepared for the use of any but moral force—but unfortunately that which happened at Sedan, at Boves, at Buchy, at Le Mans, and so many other places during the late campaign happened once more in Paris—the generals knew their work well enough, but their instrument broke in their hand. Their troops behaved before the rabble of Montmartre and Belleville just as the Mobiles behaved before the Prussians at Villers, Bretonneux, Buchy, and Le Mans. They even went a step beyond, for they fraternised with the insurgents, and fired on their officers, and those few of their comrades (belonging to the Gendarmerie and Chasseurs d'Afrique) who remained staunch.

Cab and omnibus traffic having been utterly suspended at an early hour in the morning, locomotion was not easy. I therefore determined to explore the heights of Montmartre, in the first instance, and clambered up the hill by the Rue Notre Dame de Lorette and the Rue Fontaine. On nearing the sacred mountain, I heard rather a sharp volley, and a little after met some straggling parties of the Garde de Paris, horse and foot, and some Chasseurs d'Afrique, coming down. Every shop had its shutters up, but most of their doors open, and women peeping out, with pale, anxious faces. On reaching the Rue Lepic I found it filled with National Guards, troops of the line, mostly artillerymen, fraternising in the wine shops. The linesmen had, as a rule, made over their Chassepots and their cartridges to the mob, and were drinking like fury, coupling their shouts of "Vive la Republique!" with [illegible] for creature comforts, which it is not possible to express in decent terms in any known language. One hulking sapeur having given up his hatchet, his musket, and his pouch, and wearing a very inflamed countenance, expressed his admiration for beauty unadorned, which made me very thankful for not having the ladies of my family in Paris. I there ascertained what had taken place. The infantry and artillery had formed all round the hill of Montmartre at an early hour in the morning. The celebrated guns were guarded by only 60 National Guards, and nothing could have been more easy than to remove both the guns and their keepers without any difficulty; but on the officer in command of the line regiment (the 88th) ordering them to advance and disarm the insurgents, part of them flung down their muskets, others raised the buttends of their muskets in the air, and, mingling with the rowdies, took the major general in command of the column into custody, and handed him over to the Central Committee. This took place on the side of the hill that faces the Place Pigalle. A little to the west of that spot, opposite the Rue Blanche, a detachment of artillery continued amenable to discipline, and obeyed the orders of the officers to send up drivers and teams and remove some of the guns. Supported by a company of the line, the detachment moved up, hooked on some 30 guns on the Place St. Pierre, and were taking them down hill, when a body of National Guards rushed upon them imploring them "not to betray the Republic." The men wavered. The army of the insurrectionary committee cut the traces—the linesmen joined their ranks, and actually helped them to bring the guns up again to their former positions. This took place at nine in the morning, and the exploit was duly celebrated in extensive libations. About half an hour later these worthies' celebration of the victory of the Republic social and democratic was interrupted by the arrival up the Rue Blanche and Rue des Martyrs of a few companies of foot and horse gendarmes, and about half a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique. At the head of them rode a general (Subsielle, it is said), and a numerous staff. A confused mob of mutinous linesmen and National Guards barred the way, shouting 'You shan't pass!' "Cry 'Vive la Republique!'" whereon the officer in command of the Chasseurs drew his sword, and ordered his men to form line. The sword was barely out of the scabbard when an officer of the National Guard rushed at him with a revolver. The cavalryman tried to cut him down, but fell from his saddle pierced by a bullet in the chest. A volley from the insurgents immediately followed, which knocked over several officers and men. The gendarmes were particularly singled out; their smart, soldierly appearance, their regard for discipline, making them special objects of hatred to the military and civil rowdies. They had no choice but to fall back—which they did in good order after returning the enemy's fire with such effect as to discourage pursuit. The bodies of the killed officers were taken to the wooden huts occupied by the troops on the outer Boulevard. The retreat of the few defenders of order was hailed with uproarious shouts of "a bas Thiers—a bas Thiers!" which was presently varied to tabatiere. The work of fraternisation was going on actively when I marched down the hill again. The drums of the loyal battalions were beating the *generale* escorted by anxious-looking pickets. On my way down I met a Montmartian with whom I am slightly acquainted, who came from a different part of the revolutionary *quartier*, and he mentioned a very characteristic trait, viz. that one of the artillery horses having been shot the natives immediately fell upon it with their knives, cut it up, and carried off every part of it with a skill and rapidity which even non-revolutionary vultures could hardly have accomplished. On coming down to the central parts of the city I was struck with the utter indifference of most people at the serious insurrection brewing in the northern suburbs. A line of National Guards drawn up across the Rue de la Paix, preventing access to Rue Rivoli and Rue St. Honoré, was gazed at with great curiosity. People wanted to know what it was all about. They had not even read the proclamation of M. Thiers, which was posted up early this morning. As it is an important historical document I send its text:—

"We address ourselves to your reason, to your patriotism, and we hope to be heard. Your great city, which can only live by order, is being deeply disquieted in some districts. This state of things, without spreading to other districts, is, however, sufficient to prevent the resumption of labour and comfort. For some time past some ill-intentioned persons have, under the pretence of resisting the Prussians, who are no longer before your walls, constituted themselves masters of a part of the city, have constructed fortifications, on which they keep guard, and on which they force you to mount guard with them by order of an unknown committee. They pretend alone to command a part of the National Guard, and do not recognise the authority of General Aurelle de Paladines who so nobly deserves to be at your head. Their wish is to institute a Government in opposition to the legal Government instituted by universal suffrage. Those persons who have already done you so much harm, those persons who on the 15th of December last you yourselves scattered after they had pretended that it was their intention to defend you against the Prussians, who did but appear inside your walls, and whose final departure is only delayed by these disorders; these persons have turned their guns so that if fired they would reduce your homes to ruins, kill your children and yourselves. Finally, they have compromised the Republic instead of defending it, because if it once became the opinion of France that the Republic is necessarily accompanied by disorders the Republic is lost. Do not believe them. Hear the truth which we tell you in all sincerity. The Government established by the entire nation would have retaken the cannons robbed from the State, and which actually threaten you, have removed those ridiculous entrenchments which stop your commerce, have placed in the hands of justice the criminals who do not fear to make civil war succeed foreign war; but it has wished to give to the deceived time to separate from those who deceive them. Still the time is granted to good men to separate from the bad, and you are entreated by your love of peace, by your well-being, by the well-being of all France, not to prolong indefinitely the duration of this state of things. Commerce is stopped, the shops are deserted, large orders which would arrive from all parts are suspended, your arms are paralysed, credit will not revive in capitals the Government of which, while the territory of the country needs to be delivered from the presence of an enemy, hesitates to come forward.

"In your interests, as well in those of the city as in those of France, the Government has resolved to act. The criminals who affect to institute a Government must be delivered to regular justice, and the cannons taken away must to restored to the arsenals; and to carry out this act of justice and reason the Government counts upon your assistance and that the good citizens will separate from the bad, and that they will support instead of resisting public opinion, that they will thus hasten to restore peace in the city, and render a service to the Republic which, in the opinion of France, will be ruined by disorder.

"Parisians, we speak to you thus, because we esteem your good sense, wisdom, and patriotism: but having given you this warning, we shall proceed to have recourse to force—because there must be peace at all hazards without a day's delay, so that order, the condition of well being, may return, order complete, immediate and unalterable."

Presently the sound of the *generale*, which next to the tocsin, is about the most dismal and disagreeable that can be fancied, disturbed me from my modest breakfast. Again no cabs. I walked up again to Montmartre, where I found the citoyens and the mutinous linesmen pulling up the paving stones at a great rate. I was politely asked who I was, and on replying that I was a "*reporteur du Standard*," was very civilly told by a man with three bands, which mark a captain, round his sleeves, that I had better not try to get up further, as I might not be let down again. Would I like to be introduced to the Central Committee? They would, he was sure, have great pleasure in giving me every facility—they were all for freedom of the press, &c. Of course I had not the slightest objection, but on going to the "committee room" the Centrals were absent, or not "*visible*," so I was marched down again, with the mere remark that of course I would not mention what I had seen. I replied of course not—a promise I could readily make, as beyond the drunken patriots, and soldiers, and National Guards, and guns, and barricadas, there was but very little to leave a distinct impression on one's mind. The men were evidently bent on fighting, and talked freely enough of putting down these Bonapartists, ces Orleanisses, et ces Henriquinquise. The wine dealers must have made a little fortune this afternoon, and the garrison of the Mount of Martyrs will be surely martyrs to-morrow.

I regretted much not having been able to have a sight of the mysterious and omnipotent committee, who have done their work very much more ably, I am sorry to say, than their rivals at Versailles. I then determined to try and go up the central Boulevards to the Faubourg St. Antoine, and went down Rue Montmartre. On reaching that *agora* of revolutionary Paris, the Boulevard Montmartre, the look of the town was much changed within the last three hours. Many shops shut or half shut. Enormous crowds studded the asphalte at frequent intervals talking over the news. The most extraordinary rumours were current—General Lecomte and General Clement Thomas had been shot at the Chateau Prange—because they refused to cry, "Vive la Republique une et indivisible!"—that Belleville, La Villette les Buttes Chaumont, and the Faubourg Antoine were about to march down on Paris, levy requisitions on the *bourgeois*, and establish the "Commune" at the Hotel de Ville. Now, at ordinary times these rumours would be all very silly; but as no atrocity, no folly, no piece of blind, mad, bloody rascality is beyond the power of revolutionary performance, it cannot be denied that the pale, grave, anxious faces, the absence of all cabs and omnibuses, the general appearance of sinister apprehension were only too well justified. On going up the Faubourg du Temple, I found all the shops shut. On the Boulevard de la Villette, close to the Rue de Flandre, there was a perfect network of barricades, beyond which passage was utterly impossible, On the Boulevard du Prince Eugene every street leading up to the Faubourg St. Antoine and the Rue St. Mark Pepincourt was barricaded very much in the same fashion as in June, 1848. The troops I found everywhere sneaking back to their barracks with their tails between their legs. The National Guards belonging to the party of order appear to have been left either without any direction, or they did not obey the orders they had received. They were sent home about ten o'clock when the news came that—

First—General Clement Thomas and General Lecomt were shot at five o'clock this afternoon.

Secondly—The Central committee have been allowed to take up their quarters in the Place Vendôme, from whence they issue to the National Guard orders that the National Guard are fools and cowards enough to obey. The 20,000 roughs of Belleville are in possession of the city, which boasted that it could keep out the Prussians. *Finis galliæ!—Standard.*

THE EXECUTION OF GENERALS LECOMTE AND CLEMENT THOMAS.

Paris, Mar. 19.

The rumours which had vaguely been current of the assassination of General Clément Thomas and General Lecomte were confirmed. It appeared that these officers were recognized near the Place Pigalle between 4 and 5, captured, put through the mockery of a trial, and shot at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a garden in the Rue des Rosiers, near the Place Pigalle. The following account by an eye witness will be read with a painful interest, the more especially as the two Generals may be only the first victims now that the people have tasted blood. The conduct of the soldiers of the 88th, one of whom I heard haranguing an audience in this very street an hour before the execution, is a fearful illustration of the condition to which the French army is reduced, and furnishes the key to many of its disasters:—

"Having heard that one of his former *aides-de-camp* had been seized by the insurgents, General Clement Thomas determined to look after him, and with that object reached the Place Pigalle about 5 o'clock. He was in plain clothes. One of the insurgents having recognized him by his full white beard, went up to him and said, 'Are you not General Clement Thomas?' 'No!' was the first reply. 'I do not think I am mistaken,' said the insurgent, 'though you are easily recognized by your beard.' 'Well, suppose it is I,' replied the General firmly, 'what then? Have I not always done my duty?' 'You are a wretch and a traitor,' said the insurgent, seizing the old man by the collar. Others came to his aid, and they dragged the General towards the Rue des Rosiers, where the Central Republican Committee of Montmartre held its sittings. The fate of the unfortunate Clement Thomas was decided off-hand. At 5 o'clock a body of National Guards charged with his execution led him into the garden. In that trying moment the old General evinced the most heroic composure. He stood upright, facing his executioners, and holding his hat in his hand. Instead of firing upon him by a platoon volley, as is the military custom, his executioners fired upon him one after another. As each ball struck, the body of the victim became convulsively agitated, but still remained firm in its place as a statue. After the 14th shot the General was still erect, looking fixedly upon his executioners and yet holding his hat. At last the 15th ball struck him beneath the right eye and brought him to the ground. General Lecomte was brought to the same spot soon afterwards. He was very pale, kept his hand half folded upon his chest, and muttered a few words of protest. The firing party in his case was composed of soldiers belonging to the 88th Regiment of the Line. 'It is thy turn,' they cried; 'thou gavest the order to fire upon the people.' An instant later and General Lecomte had fallen dead. A Lieutenant of the 269th Battalion present at these massacres could not refrain from exclaiming, 'To shoot them without hearing them, it is too horrible.'"

I have since heard upon good authority that many persons have been shot without the ceremony of a trial early this morning. On the Boulevard last night there were large crowds discussing the condition of affairs, but as the day had turned against the Government no one had the courage to express strong opinions against the rioters. On the contrary, there was a very general sympathy manifested in their favour, and as in most of the groups were National Guards of the rebellious battalions, there were loud and fierce denunciations of the authorities. The universal sentiment was that Thiers, Vinoy, D'Aurelle, and others should be shot if they could be captured. These were the groups who, two nights ago, were inveighing in the most furious language against the Government of the Buttes, and demanding in the most absolute terms that they should be put down by force.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

The *Journal Officiel* of Sunday, March 19, says:— "Yesterday morning, about noon, General Lecomte, being separated from his troops, was taken by a band of miscreants to the Rue des Rosiers, at Montmartre, before some individuals who had assumed the title of Central Committee. Cries of 'Death' were uttered. General Clèment Thomas a short time afterwards was recognized in civilian dress. One of the bystanders exclaimed, 'That is General Clément Thomas; his affair is settled.' Generals Clement Thomas and Lecomte were thrust into a garden, accompanied by about a hundred men. There they were bound and then shot. Their bodies were mutilated with bayonet wounds. This frightful crime, committed under the very eyes of the Central Committee, shows the extent of the horrors with which Paris is threatened if the savage agitators who are disturbing the city and dishonouring France are allowed to triumph. The two aides-de-camp of General Lecomte were about to share the fate of their chief, when they were saved by the intervention of a young man of 17, who cried out that such proceedings were too shocking, and that no one knew those who were taking upon themselves to pronounce sentences of death. He succeeded in preserving the two aides-de-camp from the violent death with which they were menaced. Let the inhabitants of Paris, who have up to this time been so indulgent towards the promoters of disorder, understand that they must now show themselves determined to repress such crimes, unless they would be considered as accomplices." The *Soir* gives the following particulars:— "Arrested at the moment when his troops raised the butts of their muskets in the air, General Lecomte was at first taken to the Chateau Rouge, where he was required to sign an engagement not to lift his sword against Paris, to which he assented. He was then required to send orders to those of his troops who still remained at their posts to return to their quarters, which he did. Soon afterwards he was taken to the Rue des Rosiers, where he had to undergo an examination, but by whom or of what nature was the inquiry, or in what form the judgment was pronounced, no one knows; the end of it was that he was removed from No. 6, Rue does Rosiers, taken into an adjoining garden, placed with his back against a wall, and shot. It appears from the accounts of those who take credit for having assisted at this tragedy that the General maintained his firmness to the last. When he reached the fatal spot he was visibly moved upon beholding the corpse of General Clément Thomas, who had just before been slain. Being compelled to pass before the body he uncovered, and then, calmly replacing his képi, he faced towards the firing party with uplifted head and folded arms. A few seconds later he lay lifeless beside his colleague. General Thomas, who was arrested subsequently to the seizure of General Lecomte, had been exposed to ill-treatment by the furious crowd. He, too, was taken to the Rue de Rosiers, where an impromptu tribunal was established. He is said to have replied haughtily to the questions that were addressed to him, and when violently dragged from his seat to be taken to the place of execution he struggled violently, not to escape, but to free himself from the grasp of those who had apprehended him. Being placed and fastened against the garden wall, he was, we are assured, shot in detail, only falling dead at the seventh shot." The *Rappel* announces the fact with profound grief, and states that the National Guard sought to prevent the execution, but that it was the angry crowd, among whom were Francs-tireurs and soldiers of the Line, who called out for death. General Lecomte was accused of having three times ordered his men to fire upon the people, and also of having refused to cry "*Vive la Republique!*" The *Rappel* adds that the Central ommittee of the National Guard had ordered an immediate investigation into the facts connected with these unhappy events, and had made several arrests, at the same time releasing four officers of General Lecomte's staff who had also been made prisoners.

A MASSACRE IN PARIS.

Paris, Wednesday, March 22.

I was breakfasting in the Rue St. Honoré, when there was a rush down the street, and a cry that fighting had commenced in the Place Vendôme; repairing to the scene of action, I was just in time to witness the end of what must be termed a massacre. An unarmed demonstration similar to that of yesterday had been organized at the new Opera; it was proceeding down the Rue de la Paix when it met two insurgents, who were disarmed; these men rushed back to their comrades; the "manifestation" continued its march, an officer of the line carrying a banner in front of the column. Cries of "Vive l'Ordre!" "Vive l'Assemblée!" were raised, and hats were waved. The tradesmen in the Rue de la Paix had again to close their shutters, but the windows and balconies were crowded. The insurgents threw a line of troops across the entrance to the Place Vendôme in the hope of stopping the procession, which, however, marched straight on, and drove this line back upon the main body. It was at this moment that a couple of shots were fired into the air, occasioning a partial retreat, but the officer with the flag stood firm, and the unarmed column pushed on, wishing to reach the centre of the Place and parley with the leaders. However, there was a fresh discharge of musketry, fired this time not into the air but into the thick of unarmed citizens, and this discharge of course sent the procession to the right-about. The distance to cover was fortunately not far, and the Rue de la Paix was quickly deserted by all but a few plucky fellows, who foolishly wished to stand their ground; but the insurgents kept up a dropping fire, and soon there was nothing to be seen in front of their muskets but the dead bodies of those who had fallen and the wounded who were too severely hit to get out of the way. By the side of one corpse there was a dog lying dead. A tall man in black made his appearance, holding aloft a white pocket-handkerchief. A National Guard took a deliberate shot at him, and the bullet struck the wall close to the tall man's head. He retreated, and the dead and dying were left in the street for nearly an hour. By degrees the inhabitants of the Rue de la Paix took courage, and began to open their doors, and peep out; and, as all was quiet, humane persons ventured forth and took the wounded into their houses, and shortly afterwards the dead bodies were also removed, and few traces remained of the struggle beyond a few blood-stains on the pavement and some broken windows. Several bullets entered the premises of Mr. Blount, our ex-consul, but fortunately did little damage. As far as I can learn, there were about ten people killed and twenty wounded. Half-a-dozen fell close to me in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, but most of them were uninjured, and soon recovered the use of their legs. Admiral Saisset, one of the deputies of Paris and commander-in-chief of the National Guard, was in the front rank of the procession and escaped unwounded; he afterwards endeavoured to form a sufficient force to attack the insurgents, but did not succeed. Several explosive bullets were fired, and one may be seen in the shop of the tailor Dusautoy. The firing was hardly over when I went into a tobacconist's for postage stamps; the shop door alone was open; a small boy about seven years of age entered, and placing a couple of francs on the counter, asked for two packs of cards and snuff for a sou. Great indignation is manifested at the massacre which had just taken place, and able-bodied men are everywhere gesticulating and declaring that this state of things must finish. However, no one seems inclined to bell the cat, and the National Guards of the 1st Arrondissement allow the scum of Belleville and Montmartre to invade and hold their quarter of the town. It was with astonishment that I beheld isolated soldiers and National Guards returning home from the Rue de la Paix and passing through the streets unmolested by the crowd. A man of the line, as he passed where I was standing, was quietly inserting his finger in the muzzle of his Chassepôt by way of cleaning it. The people ask, where is the Government, and are they to be massacred? One citizen felt much aggrieved that the insurgents had not summoned the procession to disperse in the usual manner—three rolls of the drum and a minute between each roll.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A correspondent of the *Times* relates as follows what he saw from No. 3, Rue de la Paix, the well-known bank of Mr. Blount, who has been acting as British Consul throughout the siege, where he had taken refuge:—

"Looking from the first floor window, we observed the crowd (the party of order) again beginning to press forward on a triple cordon of *Nationaux* drawn across the entrance to the Place Vendôme, and immediately beneath us a group of upturned faces, evidently expecting something from above. Soon there appeared a tri-coloured flag lowered past our window from the floor above. Then came a curious sort of scuffle between some discreet men who wanted to carry it to the rear and lead back the crowd, and other more ardent spirits who desired to push forward with it to the front. The question was decided by a dashing young officer in a military uniform, but without a sword. He seized the banner in his right hand in a moment, overcoming all opposition, and, waving it aloft, rushed forward, shouting in ringing tones to the crowd to follow him. It was impossible to resist the contagion of his enthusiasm, the wavering mass wavered no longer, in a moment they were close up to the line of bayonets, exposing their defenceless breasts to the merciless muzzles of the rifles, and crying with one accord '*La crosse en l'air.*' The appeal was so earnest and unanimous that some of the Guards responded, and half a dozen butts were reversed. It almost seemed a signal for treachery, for in another moment, and without a moment's warning, down went the muzzles of those all round and belched forth a volley into the unarmed mass that was almost touching them. I saw the banner go down, but the red kepi of its brave young bearer seemed for a moment visible through the smoke, apparently struggling with some of the fiends in human shape, who now seemed to revel in their work of slaughter, and poured volley after volley into the flying crowd. Those who know the position of Mr. Blount's house will at once perceive that this fearful tragedy was being enacted immediately under my eyes. I was riveted to the window as if by some horrid nightmare, and even now I seem as one dreaming. I saw a handsome, grey-haired old man, whose dintinguished appearance had struck me as I walked near him a few moments before, fall a lifeless corpse, and a dozen people behind him, in the agony of their flight, stumble over his body and make a living struggling heap, into which the bullets, not 30 yards off, rained pitilessly. Two more are stretched by the old man's side before the entangled victims have disengaged themselves. They lie still for a moment; one, who is quite a youth though in National Guard uniform, tries slowly to drag himself out of the bloody pool towards the shelter of a doorway. The movement is no sooner perceived than a shot puts an end to his efforts and his agony. I see men, with eyes starting from their sockets and hair streaming, stumbling and falling in the extremity of their terror as the bullets whistle round them and glance from the walls and iron shutters of the shops. Here a man limps slowly away, fired at all the time and never hit again; there a dog and his master are lying side by side; the minutes seem hours. Suddenly a bullet crashes through the pane next the one through which I am looking, and flattens itself on the wall behind us. A splinter of glass hits Mr. Furley's hat; we are alone in the room, and for some time we do not dare to look out; but still the firing goes on in a dropping, irregular manner. It was probably with some difficulty now that a victim could be seen at whom to fire. At last I peeped out, and saw one of these demons slowly drop on his knee, point his rifle down the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, take a long aim, and fire. The angle of the street prevented me from seeing the object at which he aimed. A door slowly opened, and a person, evidently with the intention of trying to drag in the wounded, stepped cautiously out; a volley warns them precipitately back. Tiger-like, they look anxiously out for more blood: but the streets are all lifeless and deserted—nothing left in them but hats and bodies. I am thankful, on closer inspection, to observe that a good many of those lying prone are not dead or even wounded, but have only taken that attitude for safety, and many have managed to lie in a line behind a lamp-post, or quite under the arch of a doorway."

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Paris, March 23.

The *Debats* gives the list of some of the Rue de la Paix casualties:—

Tiby, an officer of the Legion of Honour.
George Hannah Tinnel, American.
Elphege Baude, engineer.
Vicomte de Molinet.
Edouard Collin.
A. Lemaire.
A person unknown.
An officer mortally wounded, and about twenty persons more or less injured.

Some of the insurgents have, through precipitation and emotion, fired upon each other, and several have been wounded.

M. Henri de Pine, editor in chief of the newspaper *Paris*, has received a bullet in his side, and his life is despaired of.

Baudry, bookseller, killed; or, according to his son's version, in the hands of the insurgents.

Sassary, an ex-naval officer commanding the 231st battalion of National Guards, killed.

A clerk at the *Moniteur Universelle* killed.

A "RED" ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRE.

General Jules Bergeret, commanding the National Guards in the Place Vendôme, gives the following account:—

"For some days we have endeavoured to overthrow the illegal Government of Paris, and establish one founded on universal suffrage. This effected, the elections wil approve everything we have done. We intend to ratify the peace made with the Prussians, and heal the wounds of France. The mad population are ready to take advantage of the situation to rob and murder. On Tuesday a large crowd approached the Place Vendôme shouting and hissing the Government of the Central Committee, and showed a disposition to drive the National Guards from their position. I tried to dally with them, but they refused, with characteristic monarchical intolerance, and hissed and shouted. They retired, threatening to return on the following day. On Wednesday they again prepared a demonstration, and some were armed. I placed men in the Rue de la Paix to keep back the mob, if any attempted to invade the Place Vendôme, with orders not to fire. At one o'clock a large crowd of ten thousand advanced and overpowered the first line, wrenched the rifles from the troops, beat and maltreated them. I ordered the second line to retire slowly upon the Place Vendôme and to keep back the crowd without violence. The guns were taken from more soldiers, upon which I ordered the line to take up a position across the Rue de la Paix, near the Place St. Rory, in numbers enough to resist the crowd by force; but I told them to throw up their rifles, so as to assure the people that we wish to avoid effusion of blood. They remained face to face some minutes. The crowd tried to break the cordon, and, yelling against the Government and the National Guard, at last they commenced using their revolvers, so that four of our men fell. One died immediately, shot through the brain, and the others were seriously wounded. The National Guard, finding that the mob meant bloodshed, fired first in the air. Some, enraged at seeing their comrades fall, fired at the crowd, and killed five and wounded fifteen or twenty. The mob then dispersed in great confusion, and I hope will attempt nothing of the kind in future. We do not want war nor do we wish to kill each other, for our enemies are scarcely out of the city. What can we do? The Government attempted to take our cannon and to prepare for a monarchy. The Assembly has a fixed determination to force a king on us. We will avoid further bloodshed."

AFTER THE MASSACRE.

An account of the state of affairs in Paris was telegraphed on March 23 by the *Daily News'* correspondent:—

"The massacre of the Rue de la Paix has produced some good effect in stirring up the loyal to action. It appears that Admiral Saisset had sanctioned the unarmed demonstration upon which the insurgents fired, and he was in the crowd at the time the front rank of the rebels fired in the air. It was the second rank that fired into the crowd, and continued to fire after the people had fled. You can see the bullet marks in the Boulevard des Capucines straight across the Place Vendôme. A tailor has his iron shutters pierced, and Auguste Klein, the Viennese stationer, has had two bullets in his shop front. In consequence of the massacre, the cry was raised among the loyal, 'Aux armes! Aux armes!' The National Guards of the 9th arrondissement met together and determined to be master of their own district. They shouldered their arms, they met in the Grand Hotel, and they showed such a bold front that the men of Belleville could not stand before them, but walked off quietly. In the first place, they ejected the rebels from their mairie in the Rue Drouot, and then they occupied the St. Lazare Railway Station, which connects Paris with Versailles. By ten o'clock last night, although nearly all the *cafés* were closed and all had their shutters up, the calm on the Boulevard, from the Faubourg Montmartre to the Madeleine, was perfect. This morning the insurgents are rejoicing in their supposed escape from Prussian occupation. The elections are going on to-day, but, of course, not in those arrondissements which the insurgents do not command. They have been completely ejected from two arrondissements in particular—namely, the 2nd, which is that of the Bourse; and from that of the 9th, which has its centre in the Rue Drouot. They have also been ejected from a considerable portion of the 8th, which is that of the Faubourg St. Honoré. The rebels are in sad want of money. It is difficult to get a bank-note changed, because there are said to be so many forged notes abroad. The rebels announce to-day that Ducrot has been shot by his soldiers at Versailles, and they spread these wild rumours to keep up the courage of the men. On the mairie of the Faubourg St. Honoré the rebels have posted up a notice to this effect:— 'Bread! and the *régime* of '93! All citizens ought to denounce those whom they suspect, and justice will be done.'"

REQUISITIONS BY THE INSURGENTS.

Paris, March 22, 6 p.m.

The insurgents have presented a Treasury bond for a million francs to the Bank of France, and obtained the money. It is said that they demanded a sum of 500,000 francs from Messrs. Rothschild, but payment was absolutely refused.

MANIFESTO OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

The following manifesto has been published by the Central Committee of the insurrection:—

"Citizens,—You are called upon to elect your Communal Assembly (the Municipal Council of the City of Paris.) For the first time since the 4th of September the Republic is freed from the Government of her enemies. In conformity with Republican rights, you convoke yourselves, by the organ of your Committee, in order to give the men whom you will yourselves select a mission which you will yourselves define. Your sovereignty has been entirely restored to you; you are completely your own masters. Utilize this precious and perhaps only hour in order to regain the communal liberties elsewhere enjoyed by the most humble villages, and of which you have long been deprived. In giving to your city a powerful communal organization, you will establish therein the first court of your rights as an indestructible basis of your Republican institutions. The right of the city is as undeniable as that of the nation; the city, like the nation must have its Assembly which without distinction calls itself Municipal or Communal Assembly, or Commune. It is this Assembly which recently could have been powerful and successful in the defence of the nation. To-day it may become the power and the salvation of the Republic. This Assembly establishes real order, which is alone durable, being founded on the often renewed consent of a frequently consulted majority. It suppresses every cause of conflict, of civil war and revolution, by suppressing all antagonism between the political opinion of Paris and the central Executive power. It protects at the same time the rights of the city and the rights of the nation—those of the capital and those of the provinces; does justice to the interests of both, and reconciles the spirit by which both are animated. Finally it gives to the city a national militia which defends the citizens against power, instead of a standing army which defends power against the citizens, and the municipal police which pursues malefactors, instead of a political police which pursues honest people. This Assembly appoints special committees in its midst who share its different labours (instruction, work, finance, public relief, National Guard, police, &c). The members of the Municipal Assembly, incessantly controlled, watched over, reviewed by public opinion, are removeable, accountable, and responsible. Such is the Assembly—a free city in a free country—which you are about to find. Citizens, you will court the honour of contributing by your vote to this foundation. You will achieve in Paris the glory to have laid the foundation-stone of a new social edifice, to have elected the first Republican Commune. Citizens, Paris does not want to reign, but she will be free. She has no other ambition to dictate than by example. She neither aspires to intrude her own will, nor will she renounce the same. She does not care any more to issue decrees than to submit to plébiscites. She represents progress by marching ahead herself, and prepares the liberty of others in founding her own. She does not push any one violently forward on the road of Republicanism, but contents herself to enter upon it at first."

Here follow the signatures of the members of the Central Committee of the National Guard.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

Paris, March 23, 6 p.m.—All the space comprised between the Rue Richelieu, the Boulevard and the Rue Montmartre, the Rue des Halles, the Pont Neuf, the Quay of the Pont Neuf, the Place St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and the Rue de Rivoli are militarily occupied by National Guards of those quarters which have vigorously declared in favour of the maintenance of order. Two pieces of cannon have been brought to the Mairie of the 1st Arrondissement to defend it against attack. The Place de la Bourse and all the approaches have to-day been occupied in force. The insurgents in the Place Vendôme brought two fresh guns thither to-day.

The Bourse was opened for a moment, but almost immediately afterwards closed.

The omnibus traffic was resumed at two o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee took possession yesterday of the Mairie of the Pantheon, and installed delegates of their own there. The Ecole Polytechnique was entered yesterday by delegates from the Committee, who offered superior commands in the army of Paris to all the scholars. In consequence of this occurrence the whole school has received eight days' holiday from the Director, and the scholars immediately placed themselves at the disposal of the Provisional staff installed in the Place de la Bourse to act as aides-de-camp. Their services were most readily accepted.

A newspaper called *La Nouvelle République*, the semi-official organ of the Committee, says Paris intends to organize and govern itself; there only remains for the departments to bend their heads. The same newspaper is of opinion that the Committee is not sufficiently energetic, and should especially have stopped the career of those newspapers which preach contempt for the revolution.

An order of the day, issued by General de Charette to the troops under his command, and dated Rennes, March 19, says—"The provinces have to defend themselves; they are entrusted with the great task of protecting in France the principles of order and authority." M. de Charette is commissioned by the Government to increase immediately the Volunteer Legion of the West; he therefore hastens to appeal to all men of heart in the country who are willing to defend order, family, and religion.

6-30 p.m.—The 2nd Arrondissement is occupied by considerable forces, and at the present redoubled vigilance is being exercised from apprehensions of an attack from the Montmartre battalions.

The *Journal Officiel* of to-day says absolutely nothing whatever in reference to the firing upon the people yesterday in the Place Vendôme.

The friendly tone in which the communication from General von Schlottheim to the Committee is couched has caused great surprise, and even some suspicions are entertained of an understanding existing between the Committee and the Prussians.

BOMBAY.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 49 feet; on the corresponding date last year it was 51 feet 2 inches.

Desertion.—A seaman of the British ship Golconda was on Saturday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with deserting the ship without permission, and was sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

Accident.—On Friday Mr. J. Kennedy, a conductor in H. M.'s Dockyard, fell off the steps of a bridge crossing the railway near Carnac Bunder, and was seriously injured. He was soon conveyed to the European General Hospital.

Boat Accident.—On the afternoon of Friday last, Walter Knight, an apprentice of the ship Verona, accidentally fell overboard from a boat hoisted up at the davits of the ship, and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Illegal Sale of Liquor.—On Saturday, in the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, who keeps a sherbet shop, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector D'Arcy, with selling by retail spirituous liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined Rs. 25.

Shipping Bales of Oily Cotton.—A number of cotton bales, we hear, have been found on board the ship Rialto, at present loading in harbour, shipped by a native, containing either oily cotton or cotton steeped in oil. It is also said that several bales of a somewhat similar kind have been found on board of other ships. As yet, however, we are in possession of no details.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment this evening:—

Grand March	L'Africaine	Meyerbeer.
Overture	William Tell	Rossini.
Quadrille	Fantasia	Hertel.
Selection (Op.)	La Traviata	Vedi.
Valse	La Vie Parisienne	Marriott.
Galop	Earl of Chester	Hoessl.

Colonel Southey, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, intends leaving Sind towards the commencement of the next cold season, and that Mr. Walker, C. S., now in charge of the habunder districts, will succeed Colonel Southey. We are assured that a better selection could not be made.—*Sindian*, April 12.

The Railway to Madras.—Mr. Elwin, agent and manager Madras Railway, accompanied by Mr. R. S. Ellis, the Chief Secretary, and Mr. J. C. Loch, the president Municipal Commission, left Madras yesterday (Mar. 11) for Bombay, to meet the G. I. P. people about the through traffic arrangements. He will not return to Madras, as he goes direct from Bombay to England on furlough for six months.—*Madras Mail*, April 12.

Colonel Sherbrook Gell, the Quartermaster General of the Army, arrived from Mahableshwur yesterday morning, and leaves again by the early morning train, so we hear, to-day, for Bombay, to embark in the mail steamer for England. The colonel has for these few months past been suffering from an impaired constitution, the result of too long a residence in India, for since he entered the service some 30 odd years ago, he has only been once to England, and then he remained only for a few months. Lieutenant-Colonel Burrows will carry on the duties of the Quartermaster General till the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Shewell, the Deputy Quartermaster General, who we believe is now on his way out from furlough to England.—*Poona Observer*, April 15.

The David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona.—About four years ago, an asylum for the infirm was founded, and designated the "David Sassoon Infirm Asylum," and for the maintenance of the same rupees eighty thousand, we hear, was placed in the hands of the trustees; but it appears that this large sum has very mysteriously disappeared. It is said that this money was deposited with a Hindoo firm, which was established during the height of the share mania, which has since failed, and the amount lost. Some say that Government papers were purchased in the name of the asylum. How could it be possible, therefore, that on the failure of the firm, these papers should be lost? At present we are not in a position to place the full particulars of this transaction before the public. As for the money being lost by somebody's neglect there appears to be no doubt, as we know that the asylum is at present supported by the city municipality, by allowing it one hundred rupees per mensem towards its support. Had it not been for the benevolence of the city municipality, the infirm in the asylum would have been totally destitute for want of support. We are glad to state that the secretary of the "Sharwajanik Shabah" has taken a step in the right direction in inquiring into its financial state.—*Ibid.*

SHARMAN'S CASE.

The case of the Queen vs. Sharman comes on for hearing this morning at 10 o'clock in the High Court before a special jury.

TRANSFER OF EUROPEAN LIFE CONVICTS FROM BOMBAY JAILS.

We understand that the Government have given orders for the transfer of some twenty or thirty European life-convicts from the House of Correction and County Jail to Hazarabad, in the N. W. Provinces. The convict Barron is no doubt among the number; also Elmstone, and others who have been a long time in the Bombay prisons.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Hindustan, 930 tons, Captain Wombe, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta with a cargo of rice, sugar, &c.

The ship Sam Mendel, 1,033 tons, Captain J. T. Murdock, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,572 bales of cotton, 714 cwts. of galls, and 959 cwts. of hemp.

The ship Calcutta, 2,080 tons, Captain W. Maxwell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,618½ bales of cotton, 287 bales wool, 891 cwts. of linseed, 450 cwts. of sursee seed, 1,512 cwts. of galls, 217 cwts. of hemp, and 382 cwts. of other seed.

The s. s. Comorin, Captain D. G. Osborne, arrived on Saturday last from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Harriman, Colonel Fife, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Dr. Luckmanjee, Dr. Howell, three 1st class native; and thirty deck passengers.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A HINDOO.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. M. G. Ranade, acting Third Magistrate of Police, Dhurumchund Premchund laid an information against Gungaram Mayaba, charging him with forgery, using as genuine forged documents, cheating, and cheating by personation.

Dhurumchund Premchund said—I am a cashier in the firm of Bechurdas Mauchund of Ahmedabad, shroff. On the 30th March 1870, the prisoner Gungaraum Mayaba came to my master's shop at about half-past 3 p.m., and brought a hoondee for Rs. 2,500, dated the 29th March 1870, drawn by one Virazlal Doolabh of Poona, in favour of Gopal Ramchunder or bearer, against the firm of the said Virazlal Doolabh at Bombay, and payable at sight. The said Gungaram Mayaba at the same time brought to me a letter of recommendation from one Dhunjee Gunnesh Barree, who has been a customer of my master's firm at the said town of Barsee. The said hoondee so brought to me by Gungaram Mayaba is now, I believe, filed in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. I got the hoondee cashed by the said firm of Virazlal Doolabh. On the same day prisoner took from me gold and silver dollars, of the value of Rs. 2,500. Prisoner then went away. After two or three days the said Virazlal Doolabh informed me that the said hoondee of Rs. 2,500 was a forgery and demanded back the said moneys. My said master's firm then wrote a letter to the said Dhunjee Ganesh of Barsee, inquiring of him who the said Gopal Ramchunder was to whom he had given the letter of recommendation. Dhunjee Gunesh replied that he never wrote the said letter of recommendation, nor sent any letter by any person of the name of Gopal Ramchunder. I then found that the said letter too was a forgery. On discovering the hoondee and the letter of recommendation to be a forgery, my master made several attempts to find the said Gopal Ramchunder, but without success. I found him this morning in this Court. At the time when the said Gungaram Mayaba, under the assumed name of Gopal Ramchunder, came to my master's shop and brought the said hoondee, and took away the gold and silver dollars of the value of the said hoondee on the 30th March, there were present in the shop of my master besides myself three other mehtas, Moolchund Nagindas, Abajee Heerachund, and Badur Kessowjee. I say that Gungaram Mayaba is the very person who, under the assumed name of Gopal Ramchunder, brought to me on the 30th March 1870 the forged hoondee and forged letter of recommendation, and took away gold and silver dollars of the value of the said hoondee. I say further that I produced the other mehtas abovenamed in this Court, who identified the prisoner to be the very person who, under the assumed name of Gopal Ramchunder, brought to me the forged hoondee and the forged letter of recommendation as aforesaid. I therefore charge the said Gungaram Mayaba with forgery under section 465, with using as genuine forged documents under section 471; with cheating under section 415; with cheating by personation under section 419; cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of property under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, and I pray that a warrant may be issued to arrest the accused, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for. The accused was apprehended the same day, and was identified by the prosecutor. The magistrate remanded him to jail.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Appended is a statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of March 1871:—

No. of Bales.	Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
	lbs.	Rupees.		
1,283	502,650	135,800	Dunloe	Liverpool.
1,524	597,236	171,300	Sandringham	Do.
350	137,200	35,000	Belle Isle	London.
1,439	561,836	171,300	Westbury	Hongkong.
150	58,800	13,800	Str. India	Do.*
2	784	300	" Kurrachee	London.*
4,748	1,857,566 lbs., or 2,302 cds. and 286 lbs.	527,500		

* For transhipment via Bombay.

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, shipped to Bombay for transhipment to Foreign Ports:—1,291 pressed bales, weighing 510,916 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,87,750.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—16th April, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th April, 5-45 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 1 minute.

Via Turkey, 15th April, 2-2 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th April, 9-40 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 15th April, 5-45 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th April, 7-25 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 45 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 15th April, 10-5 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 59 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 15th to 9 p.m. of the 16th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	0	45	0	2
" Calcutta	14	2	0	40
" Madras	6	25	0	14
" Galle	15	50	0	33

MAHABLESHWAR.

(*Poona Observer.*)

Our occasional Mahableshwar correspondent writes on the 12th instant as follows:—

Last Monday afternoon we had a thunder storm for about an hour, with a slight dropping of rain, and yesterday, at 3 o'clock p.m., we had a heavy fall of rain, with hail, for about half an hour, and at midnight a heavy thunder storm came rolling up from the S. E., and burst over the station, with a downpour of rain in torrents.

The Governor's band arrived here on the 10th instant, with their old bandmaster, Mr. Williamson, who has just returned from England.

List of arrivals at Mahableshwar since 2nd April—
Mrs. Filgate, Glen Ogle.
Colonel Francis, Sindola.
Captain and Mrs. Dent, Elphinstone Cottage.
Colonel Worgan, Woodlands.
Mrs. Becks, Woodlands.
Mr. D. Nicker, St. Bernards.
Colonel D. G. Anderson, Bird's Nest.
Dr. Mount, Sea View.
Mrs. Finch, Mission House.
Dr. H. V. Carter, Grove Cottage.
Colonel Westropp, Ahna Cottage.

SUPPRESSION OF INFANTICIDE.

(*Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, April 15.)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following rules made under section 2, Act VIII. of 1870, and applied as per Notification dated 21st December 1870, in the General Department, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 22nd December 1870, page 1,346, to the Lewa and Kurwa Kunbee Castes in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts under the Government of Bombay.

1. For the purposes of Act VIII. of 1870, there shall be formed, in each of the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, an Infanticide Fund, which shall consist of—

I. Fees for the registration of births. II.—Fees for the registration of deaths. III.—Fees for the registration of betrothals. IV.—Fees for the registration of marriages of members of the castes of Kurwa and Lewa Kunbees residing in any portion of the above districts.

2. In each talooka there shall be one or more officers, appointed by Government, who shall be styled registrars of births, deaths, and marriages in the Kurwa and Lewa Kunbee castes. Each registrar shall hold his office in such places as the Collector of the district may appoint. He shall register in such books and according to such forms as may be ordered by the Collector, all notices of births, deaths, betrothals, marriages and re-marriages, in the above castes, as may be brought to him by members of those castes, for registration. He shall receive the authorized fees and credit them to the Infanticide Fund in such way as the Collector may direct. He shall immediately report to the Collector, or to such officer as he may name, all unregistered births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and re-marriages which may come to his knowledge. He shall, on receiving the report of the death of a female child, proceed immediately to the house in company with the village police patel or a police officer not below the grade of head constable. If they be satisfied that the death arose from natural causes, the registrar shall give a written permission to remove the body for burial or cremation. If either the registrar or police officer entertain any doubt, the matter shall be handed over to the police officer for disposal according to law.

3. It shall be the duty of the undermentioned persons, members of the Kurwa and Lewa Kunbee castes, and resident at the time in the above districts, to report as below to the registrar of the talooka or town in which he may be resident, the fact of any birth, death, betrothal, marriage, or re-marriage, which he is hereby liable to report:—

Birth.—The father of the child: in his absence, the nearest male relative: if none present in the village or town, then the nearest female relative so present.

Death.—Of a child, as for a birth. Of an adult female, the husband: in his absence the nearest male relative on the husband's side; if none present in the village or town, then the nearest female relative of the wife so present.

The above births and deaths to be reported within 12 hours of their occurrence, except the deaths of female children, which must be reported within one hour; and no such female child shall be removed for burial or cremation, without the written permission of the talooka or town registrar.

Betrothal.—The parents or nearest of kin of bride and bridegroom, with said bride and bridegroom, and with a copy of the contract of betrothal (Vihwa Lekh) within 48 hours of the making of the contract.

Marriage.—The same as for betrothal.

Re-marriage.—The bride and bridegroom within 48 hours.

4. The undermentioned fees shall be paid by the above-mentioned persons at the time of reporting the above births, deaths, betrothals, marriages, and re-marriages—

Birth, 4 annas.
Death, 4 annas.
Betrothal, 1 Re. from the parents of the bride.
1 Re. from those of the bridegroom.
Marriage, do. do.
Re-marriage, 1 Re. from the bridegroom.

5. It shall be the duty of every male member for the above castes to furnish to such person as Government may direct, in any form approved by Government, any information it may require as to the number, age, sex, &c., of members of his family, or of his caste, living in his house or under his control.

6. Should Government consider necessary, for the purposes mentioned in clause 3 of section 2 of Act VIII. of 1870, that any police force in excess of the ordinary fixed establishment, or any officers or servants be entertained, it shall be lawful for the Collector to assess on the class, family, or persons, among whom the above police officers or servants are to be employed, the amount of pay for such police officers and servants as Government may from time to time fix. The assessment shall be levied as a revenue demand by the Collector.

7. The following shall be the scale of expenses to be incurred for the celebration of marriages, and any ceremony or custom connected therewith, among the members of the Kurwa and Lewa Kunbee castes, and no other payment of any description shall be made or received:—

I.—The father of the bride shall not give to the father of the bridegroom a chandla (dowry) of more than from Re. 1 to Rs. 100. This shall be given at such time as the parties may agree on before the marriage.

II.—The father of the bride shall not pay to the father of the bridegroom more than from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 for cocoanuts in the marriage procession.

III.—The father of the bride shall not pay more for "mosaloo" than from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 at the time of the marriage procession.

IV.—At the time of the marriage ceremonies in the chowree, the father of the bride shall not pay more to the bridegroom than from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 as chero jhularmunee (holding his mother-in-law's garment).

V.—In return the bridegroom's father shall not pay more to the bride than from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 as ornee (the bride's garment).

VI.—When husband and wife leave for the husband's house, the bride's father shall not pay more to the bridegroom's father than Rs. 5 for mahee matla (earthen pot filled with sweetmeat).

VII.—The bride's father shall, on her reaching her parents-in-law's house, not pay the father of the bridegroom more than from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 as pugee purna (a form of salutation made by a bride to her mother-in-law).

VIII.—On the wife's return to her own home, her father shall pay her husband's father not more than from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 as poorut (leave to return).

IX.—When the wife returns to her husband's house after giving birth to her first child, her father shall give her not more than from Re. 1 to Rs. 11 for ornaments, clothes, &c. This is called jeeanoo (first pregnancy).

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1871.

Committee of Management.—Major G. Dalrymple Hay, B.S.C.; Capt. J. Charley, 60th Rifles; W. A. Roberts, Esq., R.H.A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, Cash.

N.B.—No application will be registered unless accompanied by a remittance on *Murree or Rawul Pindee only, post paid.*

After paying all expenses, 5 (five) per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters.*

The residue will be divided:—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse " one-quarter.
The third horse " one-twelfth.

To close on the 16th May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Cheques, money orders, &c., to be made payable, and applications to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Hospital, dispensary, and private practice all furnish innumerable cases in which Dr. de Jongh's Oil has been administered with the happiest results in Consumption and all Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

"OUR NATIONAL SIN."

"Henry Atherton, Brightling, Sussex" addresses the following eccentric letter to the *Friend of India*:—

"Will you allow me through your columns to thank the unknown author of the remarks noted in your *Friend* of the 18th January, that the formation of marriage alliances with the families of the Rajpoot Princes was one of the wisest and most politic acts of the Great Akbar and his successors. How did the Mahomedan population increase so rapidly, but by the Mahomedans generally marrying the women of the provinces they occupied? They were not such fools as to think that women of Persia and Cabul or the daughters of Mahomedans only were fit to be their wives, and they were too wise and just to treat the mothers of their children as mere concubines. Doubtless the Mahomedans now and then violently took possession of young women who would rather have married Hindoos, but such proceedings could not have been common, or they would not have been masters of India for eight hundred years, while we English, pretending to be Christians, are nearly kicked out of the country after one hundred. No nation has ever *insulted* a conquered people as we English have the people of India by treating the women of the country as fit only to be the concubines, and not the wives of Europeans. Ten years ago in letters in the public papers, when I was in India, I maintained that this had been our national sin, and unless *marriage* became the rule of life with Christians, as it is with Hindoos and Mahomedans, I believe we shall yet deservedly lose India. I would say to every young Englishman in India—Live *virtuously*, single if you can and please, but if not *marry*. We don't find that Joseph in Egypt was blamed for marrying a *Brahmin's* daughter, when unable to provide an Israelitish lass to comfort him, and I believe that the European in India who *marries* an Indian girl does more by that single act to promote Christianity than a dozen missionaries, blessed even with a Dr. Duff's preaching power, can effect, so long as they show that they look on the people of the country as unfit to live on terms of equality with them. Let Europeans and natives demand a British Indian Army distinct from the home force. Let those stations be selected at which European troops must under all circumstances at all times be kept, even in the event of a Russian invasion, such as Delhi, Lucknow, Lahore, &c., let all soldiers be allowed to marry, as should all non-commissioned officers at least, and all others intending to settle in India. We should then in time have so strong a Christian community in India that few European soldiers would be needed direct from England. With a local European army allowed to marry, there would be no need of an Income-tax, or Contagious Diseases Act, and we might then hope for the blessing of God on our rule, but so long as we go on in our present course, we shall never be *liked* by the natives, however much we may be feared. What India and England, as much as India, needs is *real Christianity*, not our present spurious civilisation, which consists in luxurious living with flunkeys in kid gloves, and a mistress instead of a wife."

"A very excellent letter, whether the ideas ever are carried out are not," is the opinion of the editor of the *Friend.*

REDUCTION OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

We learn that it is the immediate intention of the Director-General of Indian Post-offices to propose to Government a reduction of the postage-rate on newspapers of half an anna for the same weight as at present, viz., ten tolas. The only condition annexed to this enlightened concession is that, in order to benefit by it, newspapers must be registered by the Post-master-General of the province of issue, and that each copy must bear on the outside of its cover the number under which it is so registered. As we understand the statement, however, the reduction will apply only to copies of newspapers posted at the station of publication, *i. e.*, papers re-posted will have to pay as at present one anna. This condition is so slightly onerous as to detract nothing from the boon, and the reform will be another of the many obligations which newspaper-proprietors and the public owe to Mr. Monteath's tact, energy, and liberality.

Another change which Mr. Monteath contemplates—that of allowing trade circulars, prices-current, &c., up to the weight of five tolas, to travel like newspapers by the letter-post for half an anna—likewise testifies to his liberality of view, though it is hardly one which newspaper-proprietors can heartily rejoice in, since it must more or less impair that almost monopoly of the advertizing business which they have hitherto enjoyed. —*Pioneer.*

THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.

A Durbar was held at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, on Wednesday evening (April 12) by His Excellency the Governor of Madras, to present to H. H. Azeem Jah Bahadur the Royal letters patent appointing him Prince of Arcot.

Lord Napier addressed the Prince as follows—

Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur,—I have the honor to deliver to your Highness the Letters Patent by which Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to invest you and your successors with the title of Prince of Arcot. In conferring this dignity upon your Highness, Her Majesty the Queen has borne in mind the ties which have united the fortunes of your family with the growth and ascendancy of British power in the south of India. The name which you and your posterity will bear will serve to recall and commemorate the days when your ancestors and our predecessors cemented their alliance in triumphs over a common adversary. But Her Majesty the Queen blends with the memory of the past a gracious solicitude for the present and the future. Her Majesty desires to mark the esteem in which she holds your Highness personally as the representative of an ancient, friendly and royal House. She desires to perpetuate her favour in your descendants, and to continue to them, in new forms of honour, and with new guarantees of welfare, the means of serving their Sovereign and their country. We are happy to see your Highness surrounded by two generations of your offspring, who will convey to after-times the recollection of this auspicious day. Your Highness will know how to impress on them the duty of bearing themselves wisely and usefully in the high station in which they have been now confirmed. (His Lordship here delivered the letters patent and insignia, handed to him by Colonel Napier Campbell, and then proceeded)—

Prince of Arcot,—I deem myself fortunate in conveying to your Highness, in your venerable age, these tokens of the goodwill of our august Sovereign. I trust that you may long live to enjoy the favour of the Queen, the regard of this Government, the affection of your family, and the respect of the people of this Presidency.

Hyder Jung Bahadur, the Prince's private Secretary, read a Hindoostanee translation of the above address, after which the Prince read a reply in Hindoostanee to Lord Napier, of which Colonel Wilson afterwards read an English translation, in the following terms—

My Lord,—I have the honor to accept with the highest respect, and with sentiments of the most profound gratitude, the Letters Patent of Her most gracious Majesty the Queen investing me and my successors with the title of Prince of Arcot. My Lord, I can scarcely find language sufficiently expressive to convey to your Lordship the feeling by which I am at present animated towards our most gracious Majesty for this signal and special honor and dignity conferred on me and my successors. It is scarcely necessary for me, my Lord, to assure your Lordship, that this most gracious act of condescension on the part of Her Majesty will, at all times, tend to strengthen the loyalty and allegiance of the Princes of Arcot to the British ascendancy and endear Her Majesty to the Mussulman population; and induce them to feel a deep sense of gratitude for the honor and dignity conferred on them, through me. I shall not, my Lord, refer on the present occasion to the actions performed by my ancestors and predecessors in the early struggles of the British power in Southern India. These have been more than acknowledged by the ancestors of Her most gracious Majesty and her predecessors; but I shall only add, my Lord, that I look upon the honor and dignity conferred on me this evening as the crowning act; and I desire your Lordship to convey to our gracious Sovereign my heartfelt gratitude and profound thanks; and to assure Her Majesty of my loyalty and allegiance towards her, and my earnest prayer for Her Majesty and all the members of the Royal family. As regards myself, my Lord, I have only to add that it is grateful to my feelings to have been spared thus to realize, as I have done this evening, the honor and dignity conferred on me; and now, my Lord, permit me to observe that I am entirely indebted to your Lordship's kind sympathy for the dynasty of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic; and your sense of justice to the members of the family, for which we shall, at all times, entertain a grateful and lively recollection. I now earnestly beg your Lordship's acceptance of my hearty thanks, and gratitude for the handsome and kind manner in which you have been pleased to give effect to the desire and pleasure of Her Majesty, whose increased favor we hope to deserve and to enjoy, and whom may God protect and preserve; and may every blessing attend your Lordship and Lady Napier.

HALF A CENTURY HENCE.

FORESHADOWED BY OUR OWN CLAIRVOYANT.

(*Punch.*)

A.D. 1921. January.—A clean, well-constructed, and comfortable cab, with a civil, conscientious, and obliging driver, is seen for the first time in a London street.

February.—A poor governess is paid better wages than a cook, and is actually treated by her mistress as a lady.

March.—A bill is introduced in the House of Commons, rendering it penal to give alms to a street-beggar.

April.—Hyde Park is disposed of to a Building Society, and the stuffed animals are removed from the British Museum.

May.—Opening of the Thames Embankment throughout the whole extent of London, reaching from Southend to the bridge at Hampton Court.

June.—Abolition of the "chimney-pot" by Act of Social Parliament, and invention of a comfortable and becoming hat for gentlemen.

July.—A Drawing-room is held for the first time at Windsor Castle, that being now the centre of the fashionable West End.

August.—Enlargement of the Royal Albert Hall at Kensington, in order to accommodate the audience expected to listen to a lecture on Fine Art by Mr. Punch.

September.—During the vacation all London is macadamised, excepting in such thoroughfares as are paved with asphalte.

October.—The balloon St. Leger race is run for the first time over the new course, starting from the Land's End to the roof of John o' Groat's House.

November.—The Lord Mayor's Show is held upon the fifth, in pursuance of the Act prohibiting the exhibition of any guys in London excepting on that day.

December.—Grand Inauguration of the Punch Statue in the centre of what formerly was known as Leicester Square, but which having been roofed over has been christened the Walhalla, and is filled with England's Worthies, waiting for the chief.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, March 24.)

The marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on March 21. Throughout the United Kingdom the liveliest interest has been manifested in the event.

Grave difficulties have arisen at Paris. An attempt to take the positions held by the National Guards resulted in the fraternisation of the troops with the insurgents.

Officers upon ordering their soldiers to fire were struck down. Generals Lecomte and Thomas were subjected to a mock trial and shot. General Felix Raphael has also been executed.

The Government and the foreign Ambassadors have left Paris for Versailles.

The whole of the capital to the north of the Seine is in the hands of the National Guards, estimated at 150,000. About 60,000 troops have been collected at Versailles to defend the Government.

A Central Committee, calling itself the Government of France, meets at the Hotel de Ville. M. Assi, chief of the Creuzot riots, is a prominent member.

The National Assembly has met at Versailles and is greatly agitated. The members of the Right are for firm measures. M. Thiers declares that he will not send an armed force to Paris.

The rebels in the capital have obtained money from Messrs. Rothschild and the Bank of France, and threaten to march on Versailles.

General Chanzy is a prisoner in Paris. M. Rouher has been arrested at Boulogne, and narrowly escaped assassination by the mob.

The Ex-Emperor of the French has arrived in England, and has been enthusiastically welcomed.

The Emperor of Germany has triumphantly entered Berlin, where there have been illuminations and great public rejoicings.

The Emperor opened the Reichstag in person on March 21, and spoke of the realisation of a glorious and lasting peace.

Count Bismarck has been promoted to the rank of a Prince, and Count Moltke has received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced in the north of England on March 18.

Sir William Mansfield's elevation to the Peerage is gazetted. He takes the title of Baron Sandhurst; and Sir Henry Bulwer becomes Baron Dalling and Bulwer.

The Albert Hall will be opened on March 29 by the Queen.

The Army Regulation Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons without a division. Motions on the Army Estimates to reduce the votes have been rejected.

The Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Finance met at twelve o'clock this day (March 24), Mr. Ayrton in the chair. Sir Bartle Frere was called, and was under examination at the time we went to press.

Amongst the death recorded this week are—Earl of Breadalbane; Dowager Lady Clinton; Vice-Admiral Pearse; Professor De Morgan; Lieut.-Col. G. Price, Bengal Retired List; Insp.-Gen. of Hosps. W. Austin, late 97th Regt.; Mr. R. Chambers and Mr. D. N. Chambers, publishers, of Edinburgh; and Mr. Bishop, of Bond Street.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF MARCH 25.

REAL IRISH GRIEVANCE.

Irish model (requested to put on rather a dilapidated costume)—"The blissed Saints diriet me into this coat, sor!"

CLERICAL ERROR.

"High" parsons would have couples tarry
When they propose to wed in Lent—
But why? The sooner people marry,
The sooner, mostly, they repent.

IRREVOCABLE.

Customer (for the royal wedding photograph)—"Can't I have the lady only? I don't so much want the gentleman!"

Young person (with decision)—"No, sir; we can't part them, sir, *now*!"

REFLECTION IN A QUIET STREET.

Two classes of persons may be said to be "music-mad,"—those who are mad after music, and those (the far greater number) who are every day driven mad by music (!) from street-bands, street-niggers, street-organs, and street-singers of all descriptions.

MATRIMONY MADE SEASONABLE.

Would those of their reverences who think it wrong to marry in Lent, be reconciled to a Lenten marriage by an arrangement that, at the wedding-breakfast thereafter, to preclude undue fast-breaking, the fare should be limited to red-herrings?

"TRAIN UP A CHILD," &c.

"Mamma, don't you think pug ought to be vaccinated?"

"What nonsense, dear! They only vaccinate human beings!"

"Why, Lady Fakeaways had all her *servants* vaccinated, Mamma!"

ANTHROPOID APES?

We are informed that numerous quids have been lately discovered in the conglomerate. They are supposed to be relics of a transitional period when monkeys chewed tobacco. The scientific author of the "Descent of Man" should have one of these quids presented to him as a *quid pro quo*.

A REASON.

(*Faute de Mieux.*)

What right to be first lord has Mr. Goschen?
This right at least—that his name rhymes to ocean.
And as his name is Joachim, the riddle
Is further read in hope he'll play first fiddle.
Not to the tune that Gladstone now bewilders,
And from the race has scratched poor flying Childers!

GAOL-BIRD GUESTS.

According to the *Times*, "the released Fenian prisoners continue to be treated almost as national guests in the United States." Many of our American well-wishers, in the excess of their amity towards us, perhaps, have invited some of those patriots to their domestic board; but now repent that they carried their enthusiasm so far—having lost spoons.

ROYAL DEVELOPMENT.

Talk of the law of natural selection, we are all glad to see it allowed to govern the marriage of a British princess with the heir of a British peer. This is a great improvement on the rule of non-natural selection by which German husbands have hitherto been wont to be chosen for our royal spinsters. Happily, too, natural selection, in the present instance, will not be accompanied by struggle for existence.

HUMILITY IN TRIUMPH.

Their conquered foe the Germans made
Under no caudine yoke to march;
But they themselves tramped, calm and staid,
Beneath that foe's triumphal arch.
Therein did they forbearance show,
And let all Europe see they knew
The honour to a noble, though
Aggressive nation, which was due.

HARROWING.

Dear Mr. Punch,—This joke is mine, and I have been looking at it until I quite admire it:—

"*Arma virumque cano,*" says the poet; "*Arma virus-que cano,*" say the Harrow boys when they are licked for refusing to be vaccinated.

That's good, though I say it that shouldn't. Yours respectfully,

A Harrow Boy's Father.

[Indeed you shouldn't.—*P.*]

ILLUSTRATIVE IDEAS.

(Respectfully inscribed to Mr. Matthew Arnold.)

Sweetness and light Maria Jones
Together doth comprise;
There's sweetness in Maria's tones—
Light in Maria's eyes.
In sugar-candy, too, we see
Those qualities unite;
Because that sweetmeat is, as she,
At once both sweet and bright.

THE DEAN AND THE PARSON.

Dean of Ripon to Parson Purchas.

Dean (sings)—
The judges have spoken. Now don't be irascible:
Off with your tunicle, stole, alb, and chasible.
Pars. P. (sings)—
That's true, Mr. Dean, but they also declare,
That a cope in Cathedrals all clergy must wear.
On High days and Sundays—
Dean (sings fortissimo). What me! wear a cope!
On Sunday or anyday! Go to the—Pope.
[Exeunt in opposite directions

EXCEPTIONAL SON-IN-LAW.

Happy the man who when he takes a bride,
Espouses her alone, and none beside:
And doth not find, as many husbands do,
That he has married her relations, too,
Let him that needs must wed select a wife
Whose parents, both, departed have this life.
Her sole regard that he may comprehend,
And prove the else friendless orphan's only friend.
What mortal ever yet the husband saw
Blest in the mother he acquired by law?
Exceptions to all rules in time are born—
Long live thy mother-in-law, Lord of Lorne!

PAPAL INCORRUPTIBILITY.

A telegram from Berlin announces the notable fact that—

"The Pope has refused his consent to the Prussian proposal of separating the diocese of Alsace and Lorraine from the sees of France."

A worldly Pope in the place of his Holiness would have acceded to that proposal in order to curry favour with the Emperor of Germany. But even though Kaiser Wilhelm should offer to disunite Rome from Italy, and replace the Sovereign Pontiff on his temporal throne if he would consent to separate Alsace and Lorraine from the French sees, no doubt the reply of Pio Nono would still be *Non Possumus*. And perhaps Antonelli would advise him to persist in saying so.

The Prince Imperial an English Volunteer.—The Prince Imperial has, we learn from a correspondent, joined the Chislehurst troop of the West Kent (Queen's Own) Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by the Earl of Darnley, and comprising many of the county gentry. The young Prince was present at drill on Chislehurst-common on Tuesday, but in plain clothes and merely as a spectator. Quartermaster Hammond has, however, received directions to prepare his uniform and accoutrements, and he will probably take his place in the ranks of the English Volunteers at the weekly drill on Wednesday next or the Wednesday following. The ex-Emperor has been seen walking about the grounds in front of Camden-house every day since his arrival at Chislehurst, and is described as appearing to be in robust health, and cheerful.—*Daily News*, March 23.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

"Happy is the bride that the sun shines upon!" So the old proverb runs: and, if it be true, the auguries are fair indeed for the future life of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. Blustering March itself was mollified by the interesting ceremony of yesterday (March 21) and turned courtier. The morning, at first, was not Victorian: it had dawned with chill airs and mist, and gave no signs of relenting till Windsor had been long astir; but while the doubtful day was thus making up its mind, the clouds suddenly broke, the blue came through, and from that moment all was clear, bright, and pleasant as an English spring day could be. And, though we are accustomed to make the best of it in Britain when the weather is adverse, yet half the beauty of spectacle like that of yesterday depends upon the sunlight. It would have been from first to last, and in all respects, a most notable occasion if March had not obligingly borrowed this lovely day from April for the sake of the princess; but, being so lighted up everything was seen to the very best—the enthusiastic little town with its forests of flags and arches—the noble castle, itself a town in size and expanse—the bright holiday dresses and glad faces of the sympathising people—and all the other passages of a historical pageant as picturesque and moving as any which even Royal Windsor has in its time beheld.

A little before eleven o'clock, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors of Windsor, for whom seats had been considerately found in St. George's Chapel, assembled in the Town Hall, and presently repaired to the scene of the marriage ceremony in their robes of office and preceded by their macebearer. The honour paid to the corporation of Windsor by the invitation of so many representatives had been well deserved. Not to dwell on the generally prompt action taken by the town council, in organising a fit demonstration on the part of the entire borough, it is, at least, an act of justice to speak of Mr. W. Mason, the Mayor, as having shown an example of well-applied energy from first to last. Owing chiefly to his exertions, the poor of Windsor and Eton, to the number of 3,500—very many of whom have cause to remember with gratitude the kindness of the Mayor during seasons of sickness and privation—were yesterday supplied with dinners at their homes, the charge being defrayed out of the surplus remaining from the fund which was raised among the inhabitants for the present of a diamond bracelet to the bride. Her Royal Highness has sent, in her own handwriting, a very gracious letter to Mr. Mason, who headed the deputation when the present was taken to the Castle a few days ago.

Somewhat later in the forenoon a stir at the railway stations of the Great Western and South Western Companies began to give sign of expected arrivals. By far the greater share of public attention fell, of course, to the Great Western line, as it was by this iron route that the guests of her Majesty travelled from town. The decoration of the little terminus was, with the exception of a trophy of flags and evergreens, wholly and solely floral; and nothing more exquisite of its kind—and that the best of all kinds—could have been desired or imagined. Round the base of every pillar, at the sides of every doorway, and even on all the ledges, shelves, and window-sills, growing plants full of blossom, camellias and roses, red and white, with many other blooms rare for the time of year, were tastefully arranged. These natural adornments were supplied from the Slough nurseries of Messrs. Turner, and prominent among the slightly objects were two huge plants of hawthorn, or may, completely covered with flower. At twenty minutes past eleven upwards of twenty of the Queen's carriages, with coachmen and pages in scarlet livery, left the Castle-mews and proceeded to the Great Western Station, in readiness to carry the guests, 200 in number, over the short space of ground between the railway and the quadrangle in which the State apartments are situated.

All this time the crowd on the Castle hill received with thanks any small instalment of sensation, such as the appearance of the Life Guards, two of whose force, riding slowly in advance up the incline, caused a more pleasurable but scarcely less pronounced excitement than the entrance of the first Uhlans into Paris. Then, a carriage of the fly-species, approximating in hue and bulgy clumsiness of shape to the blue bottle, came up the hill, with a Highlander in Campbell tartan on the box-seat, by the driver's side, and with Lord Lorne's brother and one or two other gentlemen inside. The quiet but effective tartan of the great clan was, by-the-bye, very frequently seen during the day; and those who wore it were rigidly exact in observing the propriety of details. Thus, the "Lorne brooch" was, as it should be, invariably of silver, and not as Sir Walter Scott, for the sake of a rhyme, described it, of gold. Carriages now began to arrive faster and faster, but, as they were closed, it was not always possible to make out the personality of those who rode in them. Nor was it very important to do so; as in time they were to repass slowly in a succession marshalled in plain black and white on the Lord Chamberlain's programme. The exception to this order of things was the Bridegroom's procession; and when, shortly before the other processions appeared, the Marquis of Lorne came down the hill in one of the Queen's carriages, on his way to join a cortège of his own, he was quickly recognised, and modestly returned the honour with bows to right and to left of him. At the top of the hill few persons seemed to know him; but the recognition as he proceeded was cumulative, so to speak; and by the time he had got down to the gateway known as Henry VIII.'s the cheers were general and hearty. They were so hearty and so general that, resounding up to the top of the hill, they piqued the crowd standing there into a jealous regret at having missed the chance of manifesting their congratulatory feelings.

Very soon now came the first procession from the grand entrance of the Castle. A couple of Life Guards of the 2nd Regiment led the way for six carriages containing officials of the Court, on whom the eyes of men were idly bent, in the expectation of more important actors who were to follow. Twelve other soldiers came clattering along; and then a second string of carriages rolled smoothly down the well-gravelled road. In the first went Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince and Princess of Teck, and the Duke of Cambridge; in the second, the Princes Arthur and Leopold, and the gentlemen severally in attendance on them, Dr. Poore and Lieut.-Colonel Elphinstone: in the third, the Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince Christian; and in the fourth and last—an escort of Life Guards bringing up the rear of this procession—the Princess of Wales, with two of the little Princes, the Princess Christian, and the Count of Flanders. There was a desultory dropping-down of private carriages after the cheers which followed on the recognition of the Princess of Wales had died away; and then, at about half-past twelve, came the procession of the bride. The three first carriages contained distinguished persons in attendance—among them being the Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie,) Mistress of the Robes; the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting; Lady Churchill, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, in attendance on her Royal Highness the Bride; Colonel Du Plat, the Equerry in Waiting; Lord Methuen, the Lord in Waiting; and Lord Alfred Hervey, Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. These were followed by a fourth carriage, bearing the Prince of Wales, Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain; and the Marquis of Aylesbury, Master of the Horse. And in the fifth were seated her Majesty the Queen and, facing her, the Bride. Loud acclamations arose at sight of the Prince of Wales; and these were redoubled or we might almost say incalculably multiplied, while the Queen and her daughter were passing slowly by. Her Majesty, who looked remarkably well, acknowledged the loyal and affectionate greeting with a pleased expression that graced the queenly dignity so characteristic of her manner in public; and the Princess Louise also showed her grateful consciousness of the popular reception by repeated bows. Not alone from the bystanders in the open air did the hearty demonstrations proceed. Handkerchiefs were waved from the castle windows, and from the highest turrets, whence the sounds of greeting came faintly as from a distance greater than it seemed to the sight.

Three several processions, then, converged on St. George's Chapel. To the main south entrance came the Royal and distinguished guests; to the awning higher up the hill drove the carriages of the Bridegroom and his friends; and to the grand pavilion at the western flight of steps went the procession of the Bride and the carriages of the Bridesmaids, who were to meet and attend her within the chapel.

Meantime, the few guests as yet arrived were finding their place in the Chapel. It was a gain to witness it thus vacant; for the effect of the interior—silent, and as it were, expectant, of the great and illustrious company approaching—was very beautiful and solemn. There can be little question that the recent decorations have made it one of the most exquisite domestic shrines in the world—it is indeed fit to be the bridal-place of Queens and Princesses. The rich colours of the carpets of crimson and blue, strewn with golden garters, contrasted with the sombre oaken stalls and pale walls and pilasters of the chancel, till overhead again the banners of the knights repeated the colours seen below, and added to them a hundred combinations—the heraldic achievements of the Kings and Emperors and great nobles whose names are written in these proud chivalric ranks. From these swaying banners—mingled with helmets, crowns, and swords—the eye soared upwards to the graceful roof, groined with carvings, and adorned at the intersections with the Rose of England; and all this luxury of soft colour was completed by the light streaming through the many-tinted glass of the eastern window. Before the altar, underneath it, a double group of seats were placed upon the *haut pas*—those to the right of the table being for the bridegroom's nearest relations; those to the left for the Royal kinsmen and kinswomen of the bride. Among the earliest arriving upon this scene were Viscount Halifax and the Lord Chancellor, who carried the Great Seal with him in its well-known square bag, and was conspicuous in full-bottomed wig; Lord Halifax being plentifully bedecked with wedding favours. Lord Dufferin and Mr. Campbell of Islay, in Highland costume, were next; and very soon the Peeresses and other ladies began to arrive, adding new splendour of colour to the *ensemble*; for all wore full dress, excepting in the matter of trains, and the four rows of seats on each side thus rapidly filled with all the hues of the rainbow. Among the foremost to take their seats were the Countess Granville, the Countess of Derby, Viscountess Beaconsfield, Mrs. Gladstone, and the three daughters of the Turkish Minister, M. de Musurus, Mdlle. Raluka and Mdlle. Cassandra. His Excellency's advent was the signal for a new irruption of colour in the form of the Ambassadors, who took their seats—resplendent with varied uniforms—in the Knights' stalls next the altar. All the five ambassadors were present, with the Danish, Saxon, Belgian, and Portuguese Ministers. When the representatives of Foreign Powers were thus settled down the Chapel floor had become well-nigh covered, excepting the path of crimson which divided it, and led by three steps to the *haut pas* and the altar-rails. The day also had now become bright, and the congregation was a brilliant one indeed, with the intermingling of so many magnificent toilettes and different uniforms.

The first of the wedding party to arrive was the Duke of Argyll, with his family. His Grace came in "the garb of old Gaul," with kilt, philibeg, sporran, and claymore complete, and the green Campbell scarf across his shoulders, over which was also suspended the Order of the Thistle. He was accompanied by the Duchess of Argyll, who wore a dress of cloth of silver and white satin, by the Dowager Duchess in violet satin, Lord Archibald and Lord Colin Campbell, Lady Campbell, and the Lady Percy, who sat in order upon the righthand fauteuils; his Grace alone remaining standing. For some time this was the only addition to the assembly; but, after several minutes of expectation, music was heard beyond the walls of the Chapel. It was distant music, however, and secular music to boot, so it could not be connected with the entry of the Bishops and clergy, which now took place. Four Bishops—those of London, Worcester, Oxford, and Winchester—with the Dean of Windsor and his Canons and Minor Canons, moved in commanding ecclesiastical column to the altar, and ranged themselves to right and left of it. Before the cloud of lawn and black had well disposed itself inside the rails, the sound of "God save the Queen" reached the ears of this diversified throng, mingled with a "screed" of bagpipes. And now at last the organ of the Chapel seemed to start from watchfulness, and rolled forth the first notes of a noble festal march, a composition of the accomplished organist, Dr. Elvey. The assembly rises to its feet at this signal, and the Royal family party enter at the western door in a long procession, passing between two ranks of Yeoman Guards and Beefeaters, besides a throng of spectators and the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, who line the nave to the choir. First came those gorgeous and indescribable beings, the Somerset and Chester Heralds, dazzling in their tabards of blue and scarlet, gold and silver, green and black, looking in truth like enormous human macaws from some strange island where the missing link is to be found between men and birds. A train of high officials follow, closed by Garter King-at-Arms, Gentlemen-Ushers, and Lords-in-Waiting; after whom the Oriental figure of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh catches the eye. Costumed in the old Khalsa garb of the Punjab, with Sikh turban and yellow satin pyjamas, and with jewelled tulwar, his Highness makes the gazing eye grateful for the artistic contrast afforded by his wonderful dress and jewels. By his side walks also his Maharanee in a superb Lahore *chuddah* of red and gold—both of them are all alight with flashes of diamonds and emeralds. To this striking pair succeed the Princess of Teck, in dark blue, with the Prince her husband; the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duke; the Count of Flanders, and the two Princes of the Blood, Arthur and Leopold. Little Princess Beatrice, in a charming toilette of pink and white, comes next, and after her Princess Christian, in a robe of rose-colour—side by side with Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Next of these illustrious personages in the procession, the gaze of all is fixed upon the Princess of Wales, at whose knee on either side trip her pretty boys, the Prince George and the Prince Albert Victor of Wales. Her Royal Highness looks well, and, it is needless to add, lovely, wearing a splendid dress composed of blue satin petticoat and blue velvet train, her hair coifféed with roses. The tiny Princelets, who, albeit so young, stand in the very shadow of the Crown, are attired in Highland style. All these, followed by a mass of great officers and officials, proceed towards the altar, where the Royal party seat themselves opposite the ducal family—the Princess of Wales, having her little lads in front of her and the Count of Flanders by her side, next to whom sit the Princesses and the Princes; the Duke of Cambridge in the blazing uniform of Field-Marshal, and Prince Teck in his well-known Jager suit of soft mazarine blue, close up this crescent on the left-hand.

There is heard without another "screed" of bagpipes, and the Bridegroom immediately makes his appearance, accompanied by his supporters. To the surprise of many, he is not in his native costume—at any rate, not habited in the Clan Campbell tartan and kilt. His happy lordship wears a dark uniform, thickly braided with silver, with sabretache and black "busby" tipped with red—the garb, it is bruted about, of the Argyllshire Artillery. Be that as it may, the Bridegroom bears himself excellently, and may well command an Artillery Corps if he can so modestly but gallantly withstand the awful fire of bright eyes which is levelled at him. As he takes his place by the altar-rails, with his "best men" behind him, he is pale and plainly *emu*—but not in the least unequal to this crisis of his brilliant fortunes. He stands looking towards the door by which so very soon his Princess will enter; nor does he ever take his gaze from the choir-gate. Quite as lordly and fair of face as the most flattering of his portraits make him, he is pronounced to have an air worthy of his aspiring hopes, and he comports himself in the general opinion with perfect grace and fitness. But it is natural that he should look so steadfastly at the door; for suppose it to have been a fairy story after all!—a charming dream!—and the Princess to have been spirited away by enchantment while the last bouquet of orange-blossoms was being fixed, and all the gorgeous marriage-pageant was melting away! But no!——

"Shine out, fair sun!" for she is coming—the Princess-Bride! The drums outside rattle salute, the organ rolls forth Mendelssohn's grand march in "Athalie," and to the beautiful music paces in the fair central group of all this grandeur and state—the Bride and Bridesmaids, her Majesty the Queen is walking at the side of her daughter; herself being attended by the Prince of Wales, in his uniform as Colonel of the Tenth Hussars, and by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the late Prince Consort. The Sovereign wore a robe of mourning black velvet, but it is shaped somewhat in a festal fashion, and trimmed with white and violet; while a long veil hangs over it, fastened by the tiara of diamonds on her Majesty's head. The Royal bride is exquisitely attired in white satin and long white velvet train borne by the eight noble maidens—four on each side—who themselves wear robes of white silk. The ornament of the Bride's dress are all of orange-blossoms and green leaves, and a cloud of Honiton lace covers, without hiding, her hair and figure. Upon her throat is the necklace and upon her wrist the diamond bracelet presented by the loyal borough of Windsor. The bridesmaids wear no veils, and have their dresses adorned with necklets and sashes of roses and green sprays. The Princess advances to the altar and kneels, as her Majesty also does; mother and daughter for a moment praying together. Then, when they have risen, the nuptial service commences.

Happily all ladies, married and unmarried, know this service by heart; so that the faithful historian of such a spectacle may count, as cannot always be done, upon the profound intelligence of his public. There is no need, consequently, to follow the choral portion of the service, nor yet the low sentences of the Right Reverend the Bishop of London as he admonishes the youthful pair of the sanctity and obligations of wedlock, and leads them towards their interchange of troth. Although nearly a matter of course, it was an incident which lent special force to a critical point in the ceremony that the Queen herself gave away the Bride; every one present feeling how the power and majesty of the crowned Sovereign did but impart additional emphasis to the generous trust with which the mother frankly gave her daughter to the bridegroom. In the utterance of the "I will" the voice of the Princess is distinctly heard more clearly and firmly than the correlative declaration of the young Lord; but both repeat their vows in a suppressed and serious tone, and their hands are joined and re-joined in what seems at a slight distance almost like silence. Then they kneel together, man and wife, to receive new warnings and benedictions; and as they rise the sonorous waves of the organ peal again into the air a tender and pathetic but most royal musical blessing of Beethoven, admirably rendered by Dr. Elvey, and more expressive of the thoughts and prayers of those witnessing the spectacle than any words could well be. The voices of the Queen's choristers mingle with the organ with admirable effect. The exhortation is read by the Bishop of Winchester. Soon the ceremony is concluded, and her Majesty, drawing the Princess to her bosom, kisses her with motherly fervour upon the fair cheek. The thrice-and-four-times fortunate Marquis—no longer having any cause to fear that the chancel door would never open, or that his Princess would be wafted away by envious enchanters—is at this moment just a little in the clouds; as who would not be standing in his proud place? But Gold Stick-in-Waiting, not being engaged himself in the act of marrying a beautiful Princess of England, is naturally more alive to the exigency of the moment, and whispers a word to the happy Bridegroom. He turns with quick, glad gesture, and, bending low, till his knee touches the ground, reverently kisses the extended hand of the Queen. Then turning round, and preceded still by the dazzling indescribable heralds—those human birds of Paradise—the happy pair lead the way down the crimson pathway; the Princess linking her hand with a quick readiness upon the arm of her young husband. The Queen and the Heir Apparent come after the wedded couple, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, in his uniform of white and steel, keeping his place close by her Majesty. What a different scene was this splendid pageant of English peace and concord to those bloodwon triumphs from which the German Prince has just come!—for his Royal Highness of Saxe-Coburg Gotha is but newly arrived from the terrible fields of war. And how different from the battle music which he has been hearing—the sweet and holy melody of Handel with which the skilful organist concludes the ceremony! Again one is sensible that music is much more eloquent than any language, and is best used as the "last word" when so much of the solemnity, the majesty, and the tenderness of human life meet, as here, in one focus concentrating upon the youthful pair passing from the altar. As the Bride turns, the sunshine falling through the southern clerestory touches her graceful head, and lights it up with a natural diadem of Heaven's gold. Who is there in the great throng now melting away—who is there, indeed, in all the broad land of England—that does not wish the omen of that sunny coronation fulfilled to her and to hers, and the flower of her young life made glad and radiant with soft light like that which falls from above as she walks, a Wedded Wife, and thus gilds the orange-blossoms upon her brow?

During the ceremony in the Chapel, and indeed for a long time afterwards, the crowd continued to fill the main streets of the town and the road leading up to the Castle; and balconies of hotels and private dwelling-houses were filled, as well as all the windows commanding a view of anything particular, by persons anxious to avoid the painful self reproach of having missed something they might, could, would, or should have seen. Leisure, too, was found to survey street decorations, which, in the excitement of the morning's expectancy, had been scarcely heeded. The initial letters, "L L," not unfamiliar heretofore, in a different signification, were displayed sometimes in festoons of white flowers, and sometimes in the blue and green checks of the Campbell tartan. Castle-yard, too, was inspected with interest, especially at the point where most had been done to change the ordinary aspect of the Chapel. Wonders had, in fact, been wrought in making the approach to the western pavilion—reserved for the entrance and departure of the Queen, the Bride, and the ladies attending—pleasant to the sight as well as smooth to the carriage-wheels. The labour of scooping out a new roadway, and barricading off the half-finished restoration of the oak-timbered red-brick cloisters, had been accomplished with a neatness and precision that could hardly have been anticipated a week ago. As for the merely decorative work—no light task in itself—the highest credit is due to all who, under Mr. W. Seabrook's judicious and untiring supervision, carried out the plan of ornamentation. The three temporary structures at the several entrances of the Chapel had a light and graceful appearance, which added much to the brilliancy of the scene in the Castle-yard. Here, previous to the ceremony, had been stationed as a guard of honour the 91st Regiment (Argyllshire Highlanders), with their pipers at their head. The fair space had been lined with troops in uniforms that contrasted very strikingly, and the band of the 1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards had played alternately with that of the Scottish regiment, the airs of the sister nationalities being given in turn.

The conclusion of the ceremony having been signalled to the town and its neighbourhood by the Royal salute fired in the Long Walk, the bridal party left the chapel, and were loudly cheered on their way to the State rooms. At a quarter-past two the luncheon was served to her Majesty's guests in the Waterloo Chamber, the members of the Royal family occupying the Oak Chamber, with a certain number of friends, the whole circle being perhaps from fifty to sixty in all. The band of the Grenadier Guards, led by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played d[illegible] luncheon.

Shortly after f[illegible]clock the newly-married pair left the Castle for C[illegible]nt. An open carriage and four greys with one [illegible] was prepared for the Marquis of Lorne and [illegible] Louise, and another equipage for Lord Mo[illegible]les and Lady Churchill. There was also an [illegible] of the 2nd Life Guards. As the Bride and Bri[illegible]m left the Palace their numerous relatives, inc[illegible] the Princes and Princesses of the Royal famil[illegible]wered over them a quantity of white satin [illegible]ppers, [illegible]d, following an ancient Highland custom, a new b[illegible]om was thrown after them as they got into the carr[illegible]ge.

The Queen wore a black satin dress, trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of diamonds over a long white tulle veil. Her Majesty also wore a ruby and diamond brooch and necklace, with a diamond cross, the riband and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich blue satin, trimmed with blue velvet and train of blue velvet, edged with white Brussels lace and blue feather trimming; headdress blue feathers, pearls, and diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds, and the Victoria and Albert and Danish Orders.

The wedding dress of her Royal Highness Princess Louise was of a rich white satin, covered with a deep flounce of Honiton point lace, trimmed with cordons of orange blossoms, white heather and myrtle, and a train of white satin, trimmed to correspond with the dress. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle, with a veil of Honiton lace, held by two diamond pins in the form of daisies, the gift of their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice. The dress was made by Miss Unitt, and the flowers supplied by Mr. Nestor Sirard. Her Royal Highness also wore a diamond necklace to which was attached a large ornament of pearls and diamonds with a sapphire in the centre, the gift of the Marquis of Lorne, and a diamond and emerald bracelet, given by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness likewise wore a diamond bracelet which had belonged to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the one given to her by the people of Windsor.

On leaving the Castle after the marriage ceremony her Royal Highness wore a white corded silk dress trimmed with swansdown and fringe, made by Miss Gieve, and a white chip bonnet with a wreath of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pink satin, trimmed with Brussels lace; a wreath of white heather; and emerald, diamond, and pearl ornaments.

The Bridesmaids' dresses were of white glace silk, trimmed with satin, and a tunic of gossamer and fringe cerise roses, white heather, and ivy, with wreaths to correspond. The dresses were made by Miss Unitt, and the flowers supplied by Mr. Nestor Sirard.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars; his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the uniform of the Rifle Brigade; and his Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, a Highland dress.

The Marquis of Lorne wore the uniform of the Royal Argyllshire Artillery Volunteers.

In the evening the illuminations in Windsor and Eton were most brilliant, the Town Hall of the first-mentioned place being covered with a device from basement to roof. In many Scotch and English towns—Southampton, Portsmouth, Bristol, Oban, Kirkcaldy, Edinburgh, Morpeth, Cambridge, and others—great rejoicings were held and treats given to the poor. At Kensington a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding was given by the Duke of Argyll to 250 poor persons.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE REBELS AND THE PRUSSIANS.

This morning (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) the insurgents are rejoicing in their supposed escape from Prussian occupation. The commander-in-chief of the German army is said to have addressed the following letter to the acting Governor of Paris:—

"The undersigned Commanding-in-Chief takes the liberty to inform you that the German troops which occupy the forts to the north and west of Paris, as well as the environs of the right bank of the Seine, have received orders to remain friendly and passive so long as the events of which the interior of Paris is the theatre do not assume towards the German armies a hostile character, placing them in danger; but keep strictly to the terms arranged in the preliminaries of peace. Should, however, these events assume a hostile character, the city of Paris will be treaty as an enemy."

This communication is dated March 21, and is signed by the Chief of the Staff, Von Schlottheim. The insurgents are in ecstacies, because this communication seems to contradict the letter addressed to the Government at Versailles, and read by Jules Favre at the sitting of the Assembly yesterday. The rebels have returned answer that they mean to respect the preliminaries of peace voted by the Assembly at Bordeaux.

THE HENRY-MARTINI.

The final report of the select committee on Martini-Henry breech-loading rifles was issued on March 24. The committee state that the various trials to which the Martini-Henry arm has been subjected since the issue of the report which first recommended its adoption, have now extended over a period of more than 18 months. The report adds:—

"The Committee, after a careful review of the results of those trials, after consultation with independent scientific and practical witnesses on the mechanism of the breech action, and after full consideration of the whole question, are of opinion that the short-actioned Martini-Henry rifle is admirably adapted for a military arm, and they therefore unanimously recommend its adoption into the two services. They also unanimously recommend the adoption for use with this arm of the short-chamber Boxer-Henry ammunition and (for land service) of the Elcho bayonet."

A Western writer thinks that if the proper way to spell tho is "though," and ate "eight," and bo "beau," the proper way of spelling potatoes is "poughteighteaux."

NOTICES.

HENDERSON'S PATENT DIAGONAL KNIFE for COTTON GINS.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited) have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager in Bombay, who is authorised to register Orders.

W. L. HENDERSON, Patentee.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

PIANOFORTES, Solid Mahogany, Seven Octaves, by Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart, made expressly to stand the climate of India.

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS, for the Drawing-room and Churches. Prices extremely moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

OILMANSTORES, Of every description supplied.

J. NEUBERG.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS FOR
Oilmanstores,
Bass's Beer,
Guinness's Stout,
Claret, Sherry, Portwine,
Cognac Vieux, Champagne,
Trichinopoly Cheroots,
Pondicherry do.,
Burmah do.,
Enamelled Iron Ware,
Table Cloths, &c.,
&c., &c., &c.,
promptly attended to. J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED,
Country-made Table Cloths,
Napkins,
Towels,
of a great variety of sizes. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.

Thos. Bears' Tobacco, in ½ lb Tins.
Gold Leaf Honey Dew Cavendish, in Cases of 18 lbs. each.

Meerschaum Pipes and Cheroot-holders.

Tobacco Pouches.

J. NEUBERG.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by [illegible] Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE [illegible]			Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	[illegible]	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
" 3 do.	[illegible]	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
" 1 do.	[illegible]	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
" demand	[illegible]	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Paris	demand	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.		1s. 10 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 31st March 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 3/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 5/8	"
3	do.	1/10 1/2	"
2	do.	1/10 3/8	"
1	do.	1/10 5/16	"
On demand		1/10 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 1/4	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/8	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " .... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 31st March, 1871.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Chief Offices:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Chairman of the General Court;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

Directors in Edinburgh:
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

Directors in London:
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

Auditor:
George Murray, C.A.

General Manager:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1 The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
F. D. Chauntrell, Esq., Government Solicitor.
R. A. Lyall, Esq., Merchant.
Capt. H. P. Lovell, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at
Agra ... ...T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab ... ...Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo ... ...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca ... ...J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore ... ...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle ... ...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah ... ...John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts ...Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)...C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore ... ...Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras ... ...Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore... ...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon ... ...Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and
Bombay ... ...W. NICOL & Co.

April 1871.

FOR SALE.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Limited, MACHINISTS, OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

Just Published, Rs. 23/8 Cash.

BROUGHTON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.—Fourth Edition; revised, corrected and enlarged, by C. J. WILKINSON, B.A., Official Trustee of Bengal.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE. The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co., CHEMISTS to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER. See that it bears the signature of D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, Surpasses all crude spices for making CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA.

McCABE'S WATCHES. CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA. THE SOVEREIGN BOOT (FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS, 207 and 208 Oxford Street, W. London,

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON. WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, No. 22, APOLLO STREET, Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay, UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF F. ASQUITH, (Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their choice STOCK which is constantly receiving additions by Mail and Canal Steamers.

The Goods being specially manufactured to their Order will be found to offer the great advantage of being thoroughly suited to this climate.

Catalogues forwarded on application with instructions for self-measurement, and their Liberal system for dealing with prompt Cash purchasers.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

		Cash.	Credit.
Gent's Overland Trunks, Best Japanned Canvas, with Strong Brass Locks. The correct height for Cabin	30 inches.	25 0	28 0
	33 ...	28 0	32 0
Ladies' with Tray, light and strong Folding, Division for Millinery, and upper compartment, the best made ...	36 inches.	45 0	50 0
Portmanteaus to fit under Railway seat, Brown Leather, Wide and Flat, with strong brass lever Locks, Shirt Case, &c. A very serviceable article	24 " ...	23 8	25 0
	27 " ...	25 0	28 8
Hand Bags, Black Best Hide, Strong Brass Tumbler Locks, lined throughout with Linen		10 0	11 8
		13 8	15 0
Courier Bags, with Shoulder Strap, Morocco Leather, Outside Pocket, Spring Fastening patent Lock &c.		6 8	7 8
		7 8	8 8
		9 0	10 0
Rug Straps, best Brown Leather with connecting Handles...		2 0	2 4
Soiled Linen Bags, made of best Canvas, Strong Locks, and Leather Straps		4 12	5 8
		5 12	6 8
Rugs, pure Alpaca, very soft and light, neat Colors, full size...		12 8	14 0
		16 8	18 6
Blankets, Scarlet, Real Whitney, full size, per pair...		22 0	25 0
Travelling Pillows, large and small ...		2 0	2 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, OUTFITTERS, 22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SHIRTS.

FITTING WITH EASE AND PRECISION.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts, &c., six for...		22 8	25 8
Fine Long Cloth—Linen Fronts, &c.		28 0	31 0
Best—French printed Cambric, Collars attached.		28 0	31 8
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts		7 0	8 0
Oxford Cloth. This comfortable and absorbing material is highly in favour with those actively engaged	each	6 8	7 8
	six for	37 0	42 8
Silk and Wool. The best and Thinnest made, thoroughly Shrunk in a variety of plain colors and neat Fancy Stripes.	each	9 0	10 0
	six for	52 0	58 0
Spun Silk—Wove Colors. The best quality made	each	11 8	13 0
	six for	67 0	75 0
Flannel—Pure Wool, Plain and Fancy Colors, thoroughly shrunk	each	8 8	9 8
	six for	49 0	56 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, SHIRT MAKERS, 22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

BEST DERBY MANUFACTURE.

GENT.'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Half Dressed, a strong useful Sock...	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours ...	12 8	13 8
Dressed, with Fancy Stripes ...	14 8	16 8
Fine, Fancy Stripes ...	16 8	18 8
Superfine ditto ...	18 8	21 0
Balbriggan, "Real" ...	25 0	29 0

GENT.'S REAL MERINO SOCKS.

Pure, Shrinkless, and perfectly Soft.

Plain Colours ...	14 8	16 8
Superfine Fancy Stripes ...	16 8	18 8
Extra Fine Fancy Stripes ...	18 8	21 0
Ditto ditto ...	21 0	24 0

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Ribbed Merino, specially manufactured for India	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers ...	2 0	2 2

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
West End...	6 0	7 0
Shakspeare	6 0	7 0
Dux	6 0	7 0
Pall Mall	6 0	7 0
With Tie attached — West End	6 8	7 8
With Tie attached — Dux	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

N. KHYRAZ AND Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

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